



SATURDAY NIGHT



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"THE PAPER WORTH
WHILE"

TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 12, 1930

GENERAL SECTION
1 to 16

WOMEN'S SECTION
17 to 28

FINANCIAL SECTION
29 to 40

Has the West Been Hard Hit?—Progress of Naval Parley —Vignettes of Manhattan—U.S. Relations A Coming Issue

The FRONT PAGE

A Lapse From Idealism

WHEN "The Life and Letters of William Lyon Mackenzie King" (at, it is to be hoped, some day yet far distant) come to be published, it is probable that the compiler will be friendly enough to omit reference to the distressing speech which he delivered in the House of Commons on April 3rd. Throughout his public career what is popularly known as a "lofty idealism" has characterized Mr. King's speeches and published writings; and his reputation for political discretion has been deservedly high. Clearly there was a descent from the heights of idealism and the plane of discretion, when as reported by Hansard he proclaimed:

"May I repeat what I have said? With respect to giving money out of the Federal treasury to any Tory Government in this country for unemployed purposes, with these Governments, situated as they are to-day with policies diametrically opposed to those of this Government, I would not give them a five-cent piece."

In the academic field of political science few men who have held the Prime Ministership of Canada could lay claim to a more thorough training. It was therefore with an astonishment amounting to incredulity that many Canadians read his words. Mr. King knows as well as any commentator conceivably could, that under our constitutional system the Prime Minister functions not merely as a partisan captain, but as representative of the whole people. The suggestion that any province should be debarred from equality of treatment in respect of any disbursements in the way of provincial aid the Federal Parliament may be disposed to authorize, merely because its government is of a different party complexion from that of the Federal administration, is wholly vicious and subversive of the principles of good government.

The incidental statement that the Conservative governments of the several provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia are exploiting policies "diametrically opposed to those of this (the Federal) Government," is in itself far from accurate. All these administrations have, it is true, come into being since Mr. King first attained power at Ottawa eight years or more ago. But in no instance were victories achieved on issues involving Federal policies. It would be ridiculous to say that the platform on which Hon. Howard Ferguson won his great victory in Ontario last autumn involved Federal issues, and the same is true of other provinces. A careful analysis of the relations between the Federal and the local governments at the present time would probably show that the province whose policies are most diametrically opposed to those of the King administration is Liberal Quebec. But even were conditions as Mr. King states it would not alter the impropriety of his speech in the slightest degree.

The taxes of the people are not party funds to be disbursed as rewards for party fealty, and withheld as penalties of political independence. If it were reasonable to withhold funds to aid in mitigating the woes of unemployment from a province because it possesses a "Tory" government it would be equally justifiable to withhold funds for any other purpose. Even in his assumption that the unemployment problem is something which cannot concern the Federal Government, Mr. King is adhering to the "letter that killeth" rather than the spirit of our institutions. The provinces have nothing whatever to do with the measures and policies that affect employment and unemployment in Canada. They in company with the municipalities have the unpleasant task of dealing with the unhappy results of unemployment which are left on their door steps as a result of policies and conditions they lack power to alter. That Mr. King probably realizes this himself was shown when in a better frame of mind he expressed willingness to co-operate with provincial governments in any reasonable scheme of unemployment insurance which may be devised.

Whatever they may say publicly it is certain that no speech which Mr. King ever delivered has been so relished by the "Tories." They are willing to hear and read one like that every week. The incurable Tory does not in the least mind being told that he is already damned and in hell-fire, as Mr. King seemed to suggest.

Nominating an Anti-Christ

ONE of the perennial "prophetic" conferences which give color to life in Toronto has lately been in progress, and a new figure, no less a person than Il Duce, Benito Mussolini has nominated for the ungrateful but necessary office of Anti-Christ. If the millennium is to get underway in this century it is necessary that Anti-Christ should commence to function pretty soon. Other nominees for the job, of whom there have been many during the past fifty years, have been tried and found wanting. We do not claim to be expert in matters of prophecy ourselves, but it appears that Anti-Christ or the spirit of evil is destined to become all powerful throughout the world for a brief span of years. After his overthrow, which is promised in due course, the millennium will begin. Consequently the millennial hopefuls are at all times zealous in their search for any world-figure sufficiently sinister in their eyes to make a likely prospect.

The recent Toronto conference in selecting Mussolini was obviously playing a long shot. Mussolini has done wonders in centralizing authority in his own hands during the past six or seven years but his power is as yet confined to Italy and one or two Mediterranean colonies. He has not as yet been accorded control even of the middle sea and has a long road to travel before he dominates the world. The last well-known nominee for the role of



YORK MINSTER

One of England's famous Great Cathedrals. York Minster has wonderful old stained glass windows, notably the recently renovated group known as the Five Sisters.

Anti-Christ was the ex-Kaiser, but the Allies wrecked his chances and apparently delayed the millennium by defeating him. Realization that they had picked a loser must have dawned on some prophetic experts when Wilhelm ran away to Holland. The more recent Popes have enjoyed immunity from attention for which they were no doubt grateful. Forty years ago the searchers of scripture in looking about for an appointee to the office that measured up to requirements almost invariably selected His Holiness. The late Mr. Lenin looked like a winner for a time but unfortunately passed away too soon. Trotsky apparently lacked the stability to make a good Anti-Christ and his successors in power at Moscow do not seem to be able to continue in office long enough to really qualify. Nevertheless choosing an Anti-Christ seems to be a stimulating pursuit among its votaries.

British Press as Policy-Makers

THERE is a phrase of the Empire Trade campaign initiated by Lord Beaverbrook, proprietor of the London Daily Express and acquiesced in by Lord Rothermere, proprietor of the London Daily Mail, and various other enterprises grouped under the head of the Harmsworth interests which is significant, apart altogether from the fiscal merits of the issues involved.

It brings the popular press to the fore almost for the first time in British public affairs, as originators and sponsors of sweeping political proposals. Just what this means may be realized when it is pointed out that the "London Times," even the heyday of its power and influence, when it really was a "Thunderer" whose word counted for more than that of all the other newspapers of Great Britain combined, never attempted to initiate policies on its own account. It left that task to the statesmen and reformers, accepting or opposing their views according to its own judgment. The strength of its greatest editor, John Delane, who died in 1879, and who gave the newspaper its unparalleled prestige, lay in the intimate relations he enjoyed with what in his day were very accurately known as the "governing classes." But while he made them a source of exclusive news he never attempted to govern them; or steal from them the prerogative of conceiving and formulating public policies. Despite the manifold changes that have taken place in this century, and the shifting of the axes of influence, conditions in this respect have remained much the same. During the war both Lord Beaverbrook and the late Lord Harmsworth took a hand in creating cabinet crises and engineering cabinet changes after the time-honored style of the Parisian press but the professional statesmen and their appointees ran the show.

In the history of London journalism the present Beaverbrook-Rothermere campaign, whatever the outcome, is therefore an epochal event. It has hardly had a parallel even in the United States, despite the existence for many years of newspaper chains under single, uncontrolled ownerships. American party organizations

are such water tight concerns that the best a newspaper magnate can do is to mark down certain public men as victims and try to drive them from public life; even the great Hearst has seldom been permanently successful in such exalted aims.

Leaving aside the actual question of Empire trade and what is best should be done about it; it is probable the present agitation comes at a happy moment for the popular press. Less than two months ago the "Fortnightly Review" published an article on "The Rise of Modern Journalism" from the pen of Mr. B. Ifor Evans, seemingly a well qualified historian of Fleet Street. He showed the outcome of a discovery by Sir George Newnes many years ago of "a vast mass of men and women whom the Education Acts had endowed with a power to read but who could find nothing in contemporary journalism that they could understand." The "new journalism" as it was called that Newnes fathered first took the form of weeklies like "Tit Bits" and "Answers" and was carried to its later developments in the daily field by men like Alfred Harmsworth and Charles Pearson (founder of the "Daily Express," who had been trained under Newnes. It developed that the vast audience above alluded to demanded to be entertained and stimulated rather than instructed. Mr. Ifor Evans is seemingly unaware that in the period of the nineties the new powers in London journalism were doing precisely what Horace Greeley had done in New York four decades previously, but his statement of the psychological effect on the British public is undoubtedly accurate.

The situation as envisioned by him at the close of 1929 was, however, that the time for a change of method had arrived, that the masses were getting tired of mere snippets and gossip and wanted fare more substantial; and that the proof of this lay in the fact that the cheaper dailies found it necessary to build up circulation by bribes of insurance policies and competition gifts. He predicted that a new generation of adventurous journalists might arise which would realize that the masses could now tolerate stronger food. If this was truly the state of the British public mind three months ago it would indicate that the commercial foresight of Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Rothermere has not deserted them in turning to the subject of Empire trade and Britain's economic needs.

Foolish Immigration Barriers

THE "Manitoba Free Press" which is by no means unfriendly to the present administration at Ottawa, emphatically condemns the way in which the immigration regulations of this country are being applied. It is a policy vexatious to persons who should be welcome to Canada, and possibly injurious to industrial development. Indignation has been aroused by the detention at Victoria, B. C. of eight Australians who had come to Canada to assist in installing at Waterloo, Ontario, a branch of the eminent Australian implement firm of McKay & Co. The difficulty

has no doubt been by this time rectified, but the whole episode is certain to leave an unpleasant impression.

These men were not detained under any plain section of the immigration laws, ratified by Parliament but under an Order-in-Council passed by the Ottawa Government last August, enlarging the powers of the Immigration Department in respect of the importation of labor under contract. It was perhaps the intention of the administration to protect working men already domiciled here against strike breakers or the encroachment of cheap labor brought in to take their places. Surely it was not the government's intention to harass and render more difficult than it is the establishment of new industries in Canada. But that is the way it is working out.

Already the Order-in-Council is regarded abroad as aimed at excluding British immigration from this country; because it can be so narrowly interpreted that any Britisher coming here with the promise of a job in his pocket may be locked up and deported. The only British immigrant who is safe under such an interpretation is the drifter who has no definite plans. But there is an even more injurious way in which the Order-in-Council is applied, as illustrated in the Victoria episode. For some months Canada by various agencies has been urging on great British manufacturing concerns to establish branches in Canada as American manufacturers have been doing. This cannot be accomplished unless employees are sent over to instal and hold key positions in such branches. If the folly perpetrated in connection with the staff of the Australian firm of McKay & Coy is repeated, precious few British industries will be induced to avail themselves of the opportunity to establish themselves in Canada; and Canadian working men who might be benefited thereby will be deprived of the increased opportunities for employment involved.

Jewish Problems in Quebec

IT MAY be said of the third session of the seventh Legislature of the province of Quebec that it came in like a lion and went out like a lamb. Preceded by metaphorical fanfares of trumpets it advanced with a noise like the tramp of a marching army and it has tiptoed out in rubber boots! The Assembly was to be the scene of Homeric combats—the Philippi at which the new Conservative leader, full of ebullience and energy, and long enshrined Liberal dominance, as personified by Premier, Taschereau and his colleagues were to meet. Well, they have met and neither side seems markedly the worse—or the better.

Nevertheless, the session has been very far from devoid of importance, one issue, in particular, having aroused much interest and attention.

This was the bill for the creation of the Montreal Jewish School Commission, which passed the Legislative Council in the closing hours of the session. With regard to this measure, a communication over the signature of Cardinal Rouleau, which had appeared in "L'Action Catholique", gave expression to a certain uneasiness, on the part of the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church in Quebec, at certain of its provisions, as adopted by the Assembly, and it was thought that this letter of His Eminence would furnish some ground for discussion in the Legislative Council, but, contrary to expectation, the bill passed that body without comment.

Cardinal Rouleau, it should be explained, was careful to make it clear that the Episcopate favors the principle of giving to Jews, on the island of Montreal, schools according to their religious convictions. But he pointedly directs attention to the circumstance that, under this measure, "persons who are non-Christians may intervene in a consultative capacity, when it is a question which interests the population in general, which means the interests of baptized children, Catholic or Protestant." He also expresses uneasiness at the provision which declares that the Jewish schools will be under the sole control of the superintendent of public instruction, on the ground that this qualification appears to modify materially the relations of the superintendent with the council of public instruction, because it withdraws him from the direction of the Catholic and Protestant committees. "In this innovation," the Cardinal adds, "enlightened minds fear a step towards the creation of a Minister of Public Instruction." Though the Jewish School bill has reached the statute book, it is obvious, from these criticisms of Cardinal Rouleau, who is wont to weigh his words well, that its operation will be vigilantly watched.

The Passing Show

IT HAS been suggested that either the name of Amos or Andy, the black-face radio entertainers, be chosen for the new planet. Surely these names would be more applicable to dark stars.

THE presentation of SATURDAY NIGHT's leather medal for indiscreet utterance has been held up owing to the fact that the judges are deadlocked over the respective qualifications of Hon. Dr. Forbes Godfrey and Rt. Hon. W. L. M. King.

IN AN endeavour to cope with hit-and-run motorists our research department is working on a bumper which in direct contact with a pedestrian automatically stamps him with the license number of the car.

THE fanatical attitude of the Toronto "Globe" on the subject of divorce is easy to understand. The "Globe" has probably regretted its own divorce from common sense.

A HAMILTON cleric objects to the posing of nude models in the art schools of Toronto. Evidently he wants young people to grow up with the kind of mentality that objects to the posing of nude models in art schools.

Puzzles of the Naval Parley

By John A. Stevenson

Canadian Correspondent of The London Times

THE Naval Conference has now been in progress for more than two months and its fortunes have varied from week to week. One day there has come a cable asserting that an agreement is in sight and the next has brought a despatch predicting that the conference is about to collapse in an abortive fiasco only to be followed by a reassuring message that the fires of hope still burn in the bosom of the delegates. Both the actual delegates and the experts who act as their advisers have been unremitting in their labors and the strain is reported to be telling upon some of them. The experts have tackled with skill and a large degree of success the technical problems which have been submitted to them, but there are definite limits set to the scope of their work and it is in the hands of the statesmen that the issue of success or failure lies.

The real obstacles to an agreement which would secure a general limitation of naval armaments are political and until they are solved, the full fruits which were the objective of the Conference cannot be realized. The root of difficulty lies in a sharp conflict of mental attitude between Britain, the United States and Japan on one hand, and France and Italy on the other. The first three powers think that the Covenant of the League of Nations, the establishment of the World Court and the Kellogg Peace Pact under which they and many other nations solemnly renounced war as an instrument of policy, have diminished the likelihood of war of such a degree that they are justified in accepting certain strategic risks. The British Government has lived up to this belief by making a substantial reduction in its old minimum standard of naval defence and both the United States and Japan have made concessions in the same direction. But France, with her recent experiences scarring her soul, does not regard the Covenant or the Kellogg Pact, even when reinforced by the special protection afforded by the Locarno treaties as a sufficient guarantee of security;

servative opinion, and the reception in France, Italy and Japan was by no means unsympathetic.

In the United States a large section of the press and public at once gave indications of a willingness to advance on these lines beyond the old formula of isolationism, but there developed considerable mystification about the official American attitude to the suggested Pact.

On March 10th President Hoover made it known that he was not in favour of any such move and on the following day Secretary Stimson as head of the American delegation invited a group of American correspondents to tea and communicated to them this veto of his chief. Naturally this announcement brought the whole conference to the depths of pessimism and it looked as if nothing could save it from ending in failure. At this point however apparently the American delegation decided to make a daring move on its own initiative and cut loose from the leading strings of Washington, for it pronounced itself publicly as in favor of a consultative pact and has stood to its guns despite a series of douches of cold water from Washington.

Inevitably this news aroused to action those American politicians who believe in an attitude of isolationist nationalism and Senator Borah who is the leader of such "irreconcilables" and is also Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, proceeded to issue a statement denouncing the idea on the old ground that it would involve the United States in dangerous entanglements. He has since been backed by other Senators notably Senator Swanson of Virginia who is the senior Democrat on the Foreign Relations Committee. His argument is that if as its American advocates contend the pact means nothing, then it is a snare and a delusion but if the theory of its European sponsors that it guarantees American co-operation in maintaining peace in Europe, is correct, then the people of the United

showed signs of increasing its fleet to a standard which would upset the balance of naval strength, then the parties to the agreement should hold a conference to decide what steps they would take. Such a course of action would leave France in a very isolated position and any French Government would think twice about countenancing a naval expansion which would evoke the special four-power conference for the purpose of taking counter measures of security. British opinion, however, will not easily forgive France if she refuses to make any sacrifices for the cause of international peace and disarmament and it may be very difficult for her to secure a renewal of the Locarno Treaties when they expire. Her statesmen would do well to ponder the warning uttered by Mr. J. L. Garvin who has been one of France's staunchest friends in Britain when he wrote in the Observer of March 22nd:

"Our neighbors whose feeling is burnt into them by the war will follow their convictions for as long as they deem advisable. We must be true to our own. It is the parting of the ways and if different roads have now to be taken, the divergence must lead far. No further sacrifice of our own judgment and interests need be expected for it will never be made. It will remain for us to do our duty according to our own lights and to act as both wisdom and necessity require."

British School Masters in Canada

By SIR CAMPBELL STUART, K.B.E.

UNDER the heading, "Backward British School Books," SATURDAY NIGHT on December 7th, 1929, published an article by Colonel Arthur Kirkpatrick. The article, as its name implied, dealt with the inadequate teaching of Canada in the schools of Great Britain, and cites concrete text books in support of its case. The article in question was sent to me on December 18th, 1929, by Major-General W. E. Hodgins. In his letter he asked that through my connection with the "Times" I might in the columns of that journal help to redress these conditions. I quote the last paragraph of his letter. "I am sure that in so doing your action would bring about a great and lasting change in the viewpoint of the growing youth of the Motherland towards Canada."

About the same time a committee was set up in London to consider the feasibility of inducing public school boys in the British Isles, who intended to make their career in Canada, and who, also, intended to go to a university, to seek that higher education in the Dominion. It was felt that the friendships thus formed, and the knowledge of the country's viewpoint thus gained, would be of immeasurable advantage to them in their later Canadian years. The committee has been named the Anglo-Canadian Education Committee, and Mr. L. S. Amery and I are joint chairmen. Major H. H. Hemming, a London Canadian educated at McGill University, is Hon. Secretary.

If public school boys in Britain are to go to Canadian colleges it is important that the headmasters should know something of those colleges. And to improve the school text books on Canada in those same schools it is important that the headmasters should see Canada for themselves. Hence we decided to invite to visit the Dominion sixteen headmasters, thus comprising one of the most original and interesting body of educationalists that have ever left Great Britain, and not one of whom have ever set foot in Canada. This I think all will agree is better than an article in the "Times." But, on the very day I put pen to paper to acquaint General Hodgins of the progress we had made along the road he so much wished us to travel, I received the news of his death.

The headmasters sailed from Liverpool for St. John on March 28th, and will spend five weeks in Canada from Halifax to Victoria. They come while our universities are in session, and during their own Easter holidays.

The chairman of the delegation will be Dr. Cyril Norwood, the headmaster of Harrow, whose contributions to educational literature have made him widely known. The Rev. V. P. Nevill is the headmaster of Ampleforth College in Yorkshire. This school is managed by the Benedictine Monks. Rev. Frank Fletcher, the headmaster of Charter-

house, is the chairman of the Headmasters Conference, and in years the senior of the party. Mr. W. Hamilton Fyfe is the headmaster of Christ's Hospital at Horsham, a public school for poorer boys, and generally recognized as one of the most interesting educational experiments extant. Mr. G. W. Olive, a distinguished pioneer in the teaching of Biology and Agricultural Botany, is the headmaster of Dainton School. Scotland is represented by Mr. George Robertson, the headmaster of George Watson's College, Edinburgh, which has sent many boys to the Dominions. Mr. J. Talbot, the headmaster of Haileybury, is well known through his scientific pursuits. Mr. A. B. Sackett is the headmaster of Kingswood School, a Wesleyan school near Bath. Mr. Sackett lost his leg in the war. Mr. D. G. Miller is the high master of Manchester Grammar School, founded in 1515 with over 1,000 boys in attendance today. Mr. G. C. Turner is the headmaster of Marlborough College, where many Canadians have been educated, and which also has been the school that has given to England many of its headmasters. Mr. M. L. Jacks, the youngest of the party, is the headmaster of Mill Hill School, the great Nonconformist school in the north of London. Mr. Jacks is the son of Dr. L. P. Jacks, the well-known Unitarian writer. Mr. John Bell is the high master of St. Paul's School in the West End of London. It is one of England's oldest schools, and its graduates are known as "Paulines." Mr. F. B. Malm is the master of Wellington College, which has sent so many boys to the army. Mr. Ronald Gurney is the headmaster of Whitgift Grammar School at Croydon. He is the champion of the "Day School" movement. Mr. W. M. Gordon is the headmaster of Wrekin College in Shropshire. Wrekin is under the same management as Stowe, Canford, and Seaford College, and are all of recent foundation.

I think it will be agreed that when these headmasters have toured the Dominion and returned to their schools, we will be in a better position to discuss the vexed questions of the text books. But I would like to pay my tribute to the work that Colonel Kirkpatrick and SATURDAY NIGHT have done in this connection, and if this tour brings the result which we believe it will bring, Canada should be indeed grateful to them for directing public attention to so important a matter.

Britannia Rules the Waves

By ROGER B. PRIESTMAN

Government now proposing bill to establish Canadian National Broadcasting, which will provide for seven, 50,000 watt units across the Dominion.—Newspaper report.

HOW now my masters! What is this we hear?

Those seven mighty stations broadcasting;

The radio business soon it would appear,

Will nestle 'neath the Government wing.

For wot ye not, Britannia rules the waves,

And Britons never, never shall be slaves.

A general public ownership of air,

Censored of course, and pasturized no doubt;

That no foul germs might haply from their lair

Sneak forth, and through the ether roam about.

Britannia rules the wave lengths, day and night;

How else can we be fed just what is right.

We are assured that broadcasting will be,

Broadminded, free and non-political.

Religion will be on the air. And we

The mighty public, keen and critical,

May daily hear extolled the qualities,

Of pills and candies, cigarettes and cheese.

But what concerns us most is this, Oh, oh!

At seven o'clock can we tune in and hear,

The dulcet tones of Andrew Brown's "Hello!"

The voice of Amos, which to us is dear?

Will Amos, Andy, Kingfish and Big Boy,

Be in our Federal Government's employ?

Wilbur Voliva needn't go any farther from Zion City

than Chicago to prove his flat-world proposition.—Detroit News.

* "Manufacturers will spend fifty million to scrap old cars."

It seems a great extravagance when locomotives and telephone-poles work for nothing.—Publishers Syndicate.

* "The man who lives longest is the man who never does anything in a hurry," says a doctor. At the same time, it is just as well to ignore this particular theory when crossing a busy thoroughfare.—The Humourist (London).



GREAT BRITISH STATESMAN BORN TO HIS LAST REST
Funeral of the late Earl of Balfour on his own landed estate at Whittingham, Scotland.
—Wide World Photos.

she insists that she must have definite guarantees of actual support in a time of emergency or she must put her real trust in an elaborate system of armaments, military, naval or aerial. One form of guarantee which the French suggested was a special Mediterranean Pact on the lines of the Locarno treaties, in which all the powers with interests in the Mediterranean sea would join with Britain as the chief guarantor; if the United States would come in, her adhesion would be welcomed, but no serious expectation was cherished of securing it. But British public opinion about such a Mediterranean Pact was put very forcibly by Mr. J. L. Garvin, of The London Observer, when he wrote:

"A Mediterranean guarantee would put our fingers between the two blades of the scissors; it would lead to suspicion, friction and antagonism between us and both France and Italy. An attack by us in any circumstances on either France or Italy is unthinkable and must remain unthinkable. The doctrine of guarantees does not reduce armaments—it implies them. It is not the way to seek peace and ensure it."

The MacDonald Government would have flown directly in the face of British public opinion if it had given any serious countenance to the idea of such a Mediterranean Pact. The truth is that among a large element of the British people both at home and in the Dominions, there has always been a good deal of misgiving about the Locarno treaty. It was meant to promote disarmament and to moderate the French interpretation of the doctrine of security. But it has not had the slightest effect in either direction, as France has gone on piling up her military and aerial armaments and now proposes to increase her naval precautions.

SO WHEN the Mediterranean Pact was ruled out, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald devised the idea of a consultative Pact, framed on the model of the agreement which was reached at the disarmament conference at Washington in 1921. The idea underlying it was that the five powers should bind themselves in the event of war being threatened to take counsel together as to how it could be prevented. It would be left open to each power to make reservations in the most explicit terms against any promise of armed insistence, open or implied, but each power would definitely undertake that if war broke out it would refrain from pressing its rights as a neutral to trade with any power which it considered in its own judgment to have violated the terms of the Kellogg Peace Pact. These proposals elicited a good deal of support in Great Britain not merely from the Labor and Liberal parties, but from a considerable body of Con-

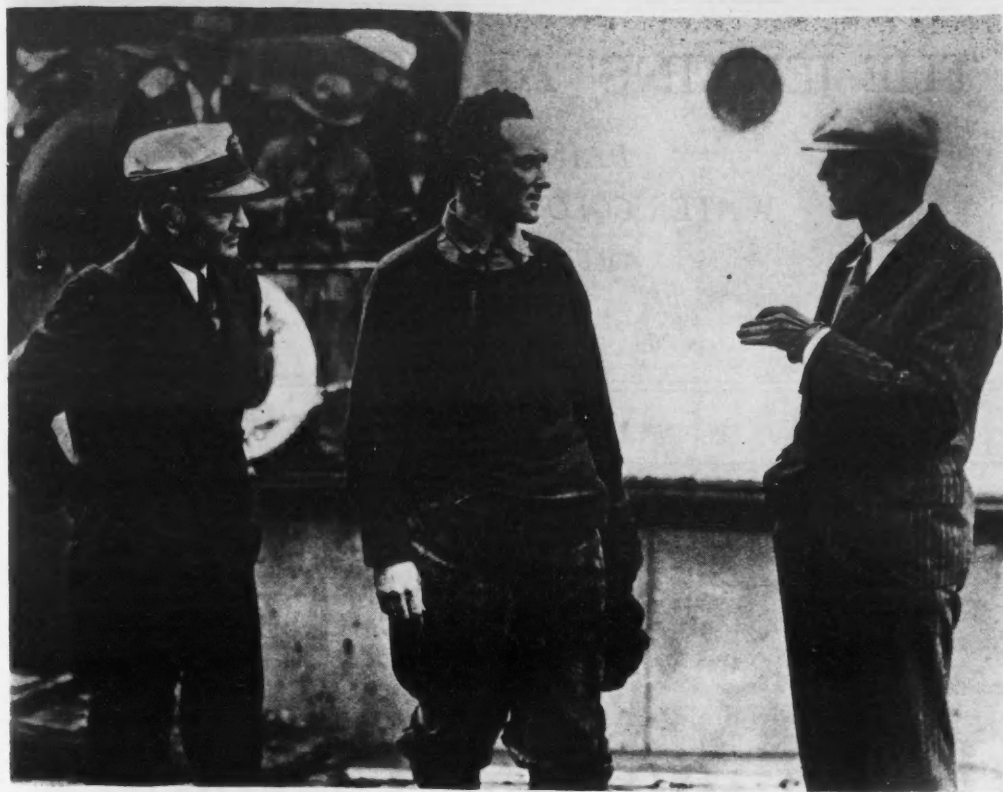
States are being deceived. So Senator Swanson holds that it would be far better for the United States to enter the League of Nations and be done with it. Faced with these protests from influential figures, President Hoover sees ahead the prospect of the same sort of battle with the Senate which Woodrow Wilson fought and lost about the League of Nations. He is understood not to be so much apprehensive about the international consequences of such a pact as to fear that if it is made part and parcel of a naval treaty, a combination of isolationists and "big navy" advocates will be effected to thwart his whole policy of naval limitation. He wants to get something out of the conference and dreads the complication of a move which will make any result impossible and leave his administration with its prestige seriously impaired. So although the American delegation in London is standing fast by its proposal it may have difficulty in getting the consent of President Hoover for the sort of pact which will satisfy the French.

AT THE time of writing the search for a formula which the American Government could accept and which would satisfy the demands of the French for an additional guarantee of security in return for a considerable cut in their naval tonnage figures is still in progress and the latest cabled bulletin records that distinct progress has been made towards that goal. But even if this latest and other subsequent efforts fail, there still remains the possibility that a very valuable result can be secured from the Conference in the shape of either a three power pact embracing Britain, the United States and Japan or a four power pact including Italy which shows a disposition to be accommodating. The fleet of 724,000 tons suggested in the French memorandum is only a paper fleet and the chances are that France will never build within a measurable distance of the limit set. Italy on her part has not the slightest intention of building tonnage against France but the exigencies of national prestige forbid her as long as France sticks to her huge paper fleet from giving up her formal right to parity with it. A three power agreement would suit the United States and Japan just as well as a five power agreement but the British cannot afford to show the same indifference to the position in the Mediterranean and if France stands out, they would strive to bring Italy into any other agreement that might be arrived at.

The plan would be to leave France momentarily out of all calculations and translate the agreed set of ratios into absolute figures on the much lower scale which the four other powers seem ready to adopt. There could then be inserted a proviso that if some other power



THE PRINCIPAL OF HARROW
The Anglo-Canadian Education Committee, of which Mr. Amery and Sir Campbell Stuart are joint chairmen, invited sixteen of the leading public school headmasters to visit Canada, during the Easter holidays. The party, which includes the Headmasters of Harrow and Charterhouse, will spend five weeks in Canada. The portrait is of Dr. Cyril Norwood, of Harrow School, where many Englishmen of permanent fame were educated.



BYRD EXPEDITION RETURNS TO CIVILIZATION
Rear Admiral Byrd talking to Lawrence M. Gould, right, on the deck of the Eleanor Bolling, after the ship had docked at Dunedin, New Zealand. At the left is Captain Brown of the Eleanor Bolling.
—Wide World Photos.

Caste and Hindu Unrest

By Paul Montgomery

SINCE the close of the Great War, in which the people of India played a very noble part, the land of the Moguls has been seething with unrest or so it seems to the average Canadian newspaper patron. Conference has followed ultimatum of boycotting and these in their turn have unfortunately been followed by bloodshed. If one, from the distance of Canada, seeks to glean some basic cause for this unrest, the answer is this, that or the other. But all, in my very humble opinion, gleaned from a residence in various parts of India, as explanations, fall very short of the actual basic cause for this unrest. I am satisfied that the unrest is more composed of noise than numerical strength and that even within the confines of the borders of India there are millions and millions who are not even aware that there is any unrest in the country. In writing this there is one factor which has so far been passed over in the various explanations, which it is my desire to place before the people of Canada. It is not mentioned openly even in India but I am satisfied that it forms much of the hidden motive behind the shouting for nationalization and reform that has been heard during the last fifteen years. This theory of mine, based on observations made on the spot, centres around the greatly improved status of the outcaste population of India due to the activities of Christian missions and the late war.

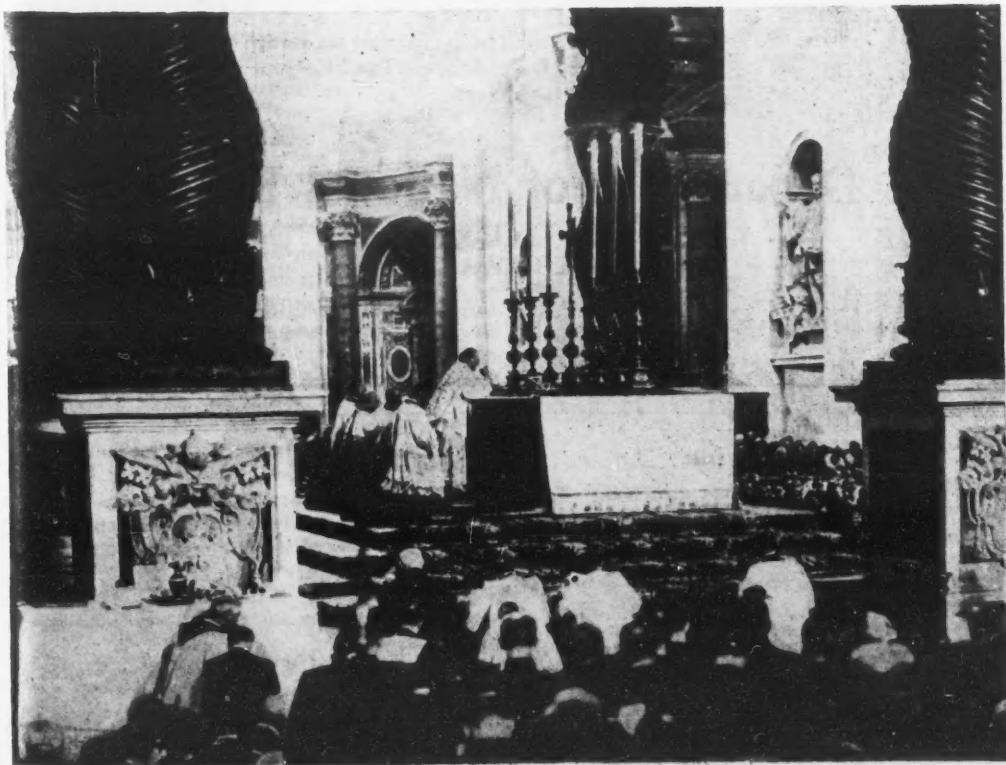
In order to grasp my meaning it is necessary to consider some aspects of the Hindu religion that holds sway over the great majority of the peoples of India. Hinduism is divided into a great number of castes and these castes have to do with occupations. The castes start in with the humble sweeper, who with a bundle of sticks tied together to represent a broom, comes into your bedroom in the morning and tries to make himself think that he is eliminating more dust than he is raising in the atmosphere. From the sweeper the caste system starts a long and tortuous climb upwards through the servant, cook, goat-herd, ploughman, blacksmith, farmer, tailor and a host of other callings and subprofessions until it emerges at the top of the list with the Brahmin priesthood. Caste is rigid and there is no promotion from one caste to an upper one. One is born into his or her caste. Sons of blacksmiths can marry only the daughters of blacksmiths and life, for one in caste, is beset with a thousand and one regulations. While there is no progressive movement in caste there is a reverse movement and should caste be broken, and proper amends not be made to the upper priestly classes, there is the great slide down the scale, with loss of caste, into the outcaste.

The first protestant missions commenced working in India in the year 1790. This commencement was followed by great activities. For fifty years money was poured into the country under the assumption that once the Brahmin priesthood was converted to Christianity the rest would be easy. But the Brahmins would not convert and

so the efforts of the missionaries came down the scale and for twenty-five years prior to 1914 they were devoting most of their efforts to the outcastes. Prior to 1914 to be an outcaste in India was a terrible thing. It was necessary to clothe it with terrors in order that it might be held up as a perpetual bug-a-booh to the smooth working of Hinduism. Prior to the war, so long as the missions were training these unfortunates in their schools very little attention was paid to them or the missions by the Brahmins. But they did not stop to consider that the missions, in addition to the teaching of the Bible were also teaching other things. They were teaching them about electricity. They were teaching them about chemistry, gasoline engines, plumbing, use of western mechanics' tools, telephones and telegraphs, elementary engineering and numerous other things which the haughty Brahmins regarded as so much foolishness.

Then came the war. The sons of India responded and it was decided to send the great military expedition up into Mesopotamia a task which called for the carrying on of a gigantic campaign in a desert. There was a surplus of cart drivers amongst the Hindu volunteers. All the ancient callings were overstocked. Hinduism had not looked to the future. Who would string the telegraph wires? Who would lay the rails for railway transport? Who would put in the power plants to operate and light hospitals? Who would put in refrigeration plants? Who would operate the motor launches and keep the engines efficient. The castes of the Hindu were ancient. The only ones who could rally to this urgent call were the outcastes: volunteers in the armies of India and graduates of these mission schools. Up and up they rose in the Indian army until many of them wore the silver crown of the Jemidar major on their shoulders, the highest rank to which an untitled Indian can rise. With increased rank came increased pay, many were thrifty and saved and when the war was over they came back to India honored and respected men, many of them wealthy.

It was the greatest smash that Hinduism had ever received and something must be done about it. Unfortunately the Brahmin is such a holy personage that he cannot mingle with the riff-raff of the world. Even the shadow of a low caste man or woman falling across his garments or his feet would defile him and render him unclean. But the leaders of the other minority religions in India are not so hampered and with the Brahmin priesthood holding the keys of the ancient treasure chest of the temples they are open to a good business deal. I maintain that the first duty of any serious student of modern India is to try and discover to what extent Brahmin money is trying to wipe off the affront to its ancient and broken system by stirring up trouble with a dual view of the retirement of the British authority and the closing down of Christian missions.



HIS HOLINESS APPEALS FOR RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN RUSSIA
Photo shows the Pope saying mass in Rome on March 19th, when he invoked divine providence for the freedom of religion in Soviet Russia.
—Wide World Photos.

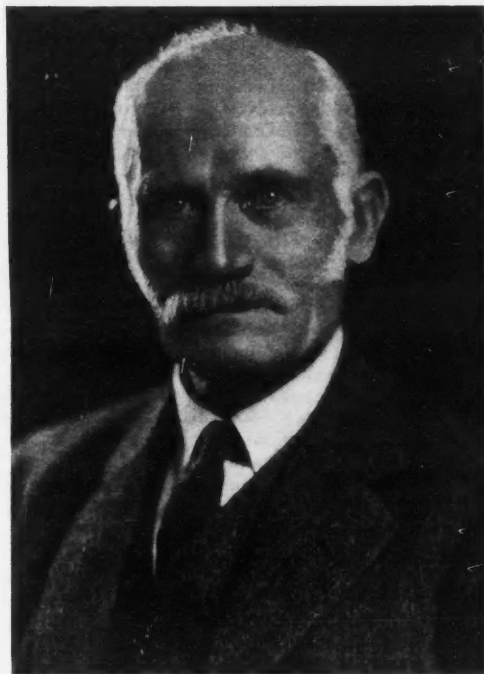
Dr. J. W. Robertson

By F. D. L. S.

IN DR. J. W. ROBERTSON, C.M.G. LL.D., Canada has lost one of her most devoted public servants, one of her most gracious personalities. Unusual qualities of heart and mind earned for him the respect and esteem of a multitude of his fellow citizens. Emigrating from Scotland to Canada as a lad of eighteen, he developed a patriotic love for his adopted country which manifested itself in a long series of invaluable contributions to its upbuilding. He showed himself a wise and vigorous leader, work and honors crowded upon him, governments called him into council, heaping larger responsibilities upon him, until in the end he came to be regarded as one of our Elder Statesmen.

Living at first with his parents upon the "Maple Grove" Farm in Middlesex County, Ontario, he turned his attention to dairying, taking a course at Woodstock College. While still a very young man the Ontario Government appointed him Professor of Dairying at the Guelph Agricultural College. At the age of thirty-three the Federal Government made him Dairy Commissioner and Agriculturist at the Central Experimental Farm near Ottawa. In the latter position he inspired the farmers from coast to coast to improve their methods of agriculture. Seeing that the future of the industry lay with the young people on the land, he sought to enlist their enthusiasm by means of competitions and prizes, Sir William Macdonald contributing much of the money for the awards. With the same backing Dr. Robertson established the Macdonald College with courses in agriculture, household science and manual training at St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, and the Macdonald College of Domestic Science at Guelph, Ontario.

His next activities were concerned with the Conservation Commission, the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education, the Red Cross Society of Canada, of which he became President, the Canadian Fund for Agricultural Relief after the war in France, Belgium, Serbia and Roumania. He was at the Versailles Peace Conference with Sir Robert Borden and while in Paris was appointed Canadian Director of food supplies with membership in the Food Section of the Supreme Economic Council. He was mainly responsible for the establishment of the Victorian Order of Nurses in this country and by request of the Duke of Devonshire, then Governor General, he became Chief Commissioner of the Boy Scouts Association for Canada. To this organization and to the far-reaching peace time activities of the Canadian Red Cross Society, he gave most of his time and energy in recent years. The successful work of the Red



DR. JAMES WILSON ROBERTSON, C.M.G., LL.D.
Who just before his death was chosen First Honorary Councilor of the Red Cross Society of Canada, of which Her Excellency Lady Willingdon is President.

Cross in relief for soldiers and soldiers' families, in the establishment of out-post hospitals, in the care of neglected children and in the reception of women and children at immigration ports is largely traceable to his wise and untiring labors. He carried honorary degrees from five Universities and his decoration as a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George came from the hands of King Edward VII, Canada is richer both materially and in the things of the spirit because he lived. He has left behind him a heritage of gracious memories.

Chief Justice Anglin

By P. W. LUCE

CHIEF JUSTICE ANGLIN, who was sworn in as administrator for Canada during his summer holidays in British Columbia, during the absence of His Excellency the governor-general on a visit to the United States, had another experience on Vancouver Island that taught him something few people know about Indians.

Throughout British Columbia the natives have long been known as "Siwashes" to avoid the necessity of differentiating among the many tribes. The name has been a convenience to the white men, but it is not always pleasing to the Indians.

The Chief Justice was on board a steamer that stopped at a little place to take on cargo, an operation always interesting to passengers. The ship's mate was on the dock directing operations when the skipper called out from the bridge:

"How many men have you got handling the stuff?"
"Four white men in the hold, sir," answered the mate, "and five Siwashes on the dock."

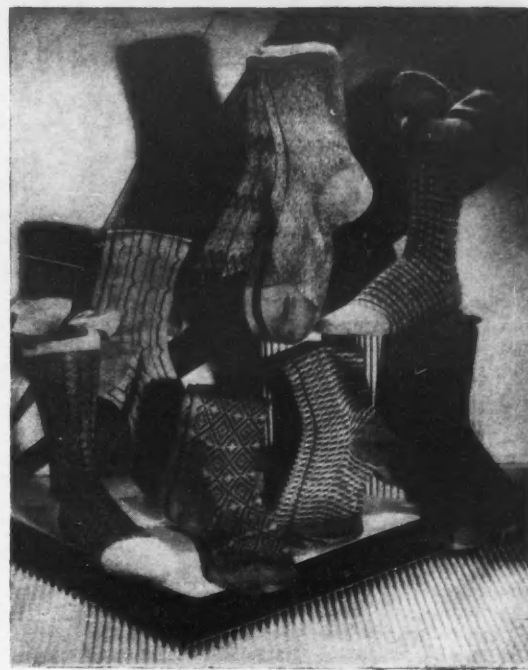
It so happened that one of the Indians was the district chief, who was aware that one of the passengers aboard the vessel was a "big tree" from the east.

"What for you call me 'Siwash'?" he demanded of the mate, his lips trembling with passion. "You know what Siwash mean, eh? Siwash mean 'savage,' and me and my men not savages. You call us Siwash, and we no work!"

So as to relieve the tenseness of the situation the captain spoke sharply to the mate, who dutifully looked properly abashed and explained that he had meant no harm.

Whereupon the Indian chief grunted "Very well," and prepared to resume work. Then he halted again, and gazing straight at the passengers, asked of them:

"How you like it suppose I call you," and here he paused a moment while seeking the word, and then went on "—suppose I call you Whitewash!"



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LOBBY AND GALLERY

By E. C. Buchanan

One of the Election Issues

WHILE refraining from taking his followers fully into his confidence as to the time of the general election, Mr. King has gone as far as to warn them to get the decks cleared for action and stand by their guns. And, a nod to the wise being enough, the warning was followed immediately by activity. Liberal members have begun holding councils of strategy in preparation for taking the field whenever the signal is given. Tories, too, are busy—busy congratulating themselves that the political wind is in their backs; busy convincing themselves, by some obscure process of reasoning, that they put one over on Mr. King, somehow took the wind out of his sails, by supporting his liquor export bill. So, if they would take their cue from Parliament Hill, those who have to do with elections might do well to take their holidays early or reconcile themselves to postponing them till late in the year, as they are likely to be otherwise occupied during the summer.

The indications are that during the two months campaign the country will be inundated by a flood of tariff and trade argument, both the government and the opposition apparently desiring that fiscal policy should be the dominating issue. In view of the importance to Canada of the United States tariff revision now pending, it is natural that the tariff question should be the outstanding issue, but one fancies that, regardless of the extent to which the politicians direct attention to it, a factor which will challenge the consideration of a large section of the people in this election is the relations between Canada and the United States. This is a matter which of itself appeals to the attention of people who are concerned for the interests and the dignity of their country and one on which they are likely to reach their own conclusions without the assistance of platform orators. The tariff issue is capable of confusion. The economic advantages of a high or a low or a medium tariff may be argued with equal enthusiasm. But it is not so easy to confuse the simple question of whether or not the country's integrity is being maintained against the aggressions of a foreign state.

Nor would it seem likely that the efforts of the politicians in other directions can distract attention from it. Events of the past twelve months are too fresh in the public memory—and the manner in which these events have been dealt with in this country not less fresh. There has been the sinking of a Canadian ship on the high seas by guns of the United States government, with the failure of the government here to make anything like a fitting protest against this act of international outlawry against Canada. A year has passed and Ottawa seems content to forget it. It would hardly be surprising to learn that our "Foreign Office" had been devoting the year to helping the American government develop proof that it had a right to sink the ship carrying the flag of Canada. There has been the adoption by the United States government and Congress of the policy of closing the market of that country to such products of Canada as it does not require for manufacturing purposes. The reaction of the Ottawa government to this piece of neighborliness on the part of the United States has been made clear. It is that the American policy must not be publicly discussed in Canada, that no suggestions for protecting Canadian interests in connection with it can be considered, lest the United States should feel that it was being "provoked." And then there has been the demand of the United States that Canada sacrifice her own interests in order to share in the face of prohibition across the border, and the humble compliance with that demand on the part of our Prime Minister.

These matters may be regarded as of no little consequence in themselves, but they have a bearing on the future interests of Canada which doubtless will enhance their significance in relation to the decision that must be taken by the country at the election. They indicate unmistakably the tendency of the present administration at Ottawa whenever the interests of Canada are prejudiced by or in conflict with the aggressiveness or lack of neighborliness of the United States. Concern must be felt, therefore, for the effect the operation of this tendency might have in the case of such an opportunity for the sacrifice of Canadian interests to United States demands as would be present in the negotiation of an arrangement for an international deep waterway. If Canada's past experience in dealings with the United States is any guide, great firmness and the utmost vigilance on the part of the statesmen of this country will be required if the rights of Canada in the St. Lawrence River are to be safeguarded in any treaty that is executed on the waterway. Unquestionably, apprehension regarding the safety of these rights is associated in the minds of many people with the question of the waterway. That apprehension must naturally be aggravated if the attitude of the present administration at Ottawa were to govern in these waterway negotiations. And it can only be assumed that if this administration were to have charge of them that attitude would govern.

So, in view of the events of the past and of the problems and dangers of the future, relations with the

United States would appear pretty certain to be at least an underlying issue, and a fairly influential issue, in the forthcoming election. And one fancies that Doctor Manion is not far astray when he suggests to Mr. MacKenzie King that his attitude in these relations may have much to do with determining his immediate political future. The impression has certainly been created by the course he has taken that under his administration there is too little concern for the interests of Canada and Canadians and too much consideration for the wishes and feelings of the United States.

A Tattered Robe of Righteousness

MR. KING'S liquor export bill is, of course, as good as passed except that the liquor interests are being allowed a month or two to mature their plans for evading it. The final stage in the Senate is deferred till May, but the majority of the House are committed to seeing it through. In the Upper House, two aspects of the matter were brought into even bolder relief than was the case in the Commons: first, the deliberate disregard on the part of the government for Canadian interests, and second, the appropriate harmony of the measure on the point of undisguised hypocrisy with the prohibition system of the United States with which it is associated. In regard to the former aspect, the government refused to even consider the request that opportunity be provided, through reference to a committee of the Senate, for an examination of the question of the effect of the bill on the national revenues, the industries, the employment, and the international responsibilities of Canada. The request was not made by opponents of the bill but by its supporters, and the government's answer was that as far as these interests were concerned there was no occasion for examination or consideration. It insisted that the only point which mattered was that the United States was under prohibition and that therefore Canada should not clear liquor shipments to it.

As to the second aspect of the matter, the fitting hypocrisy of the legislation was confessed when the government, through its representative in the Upper House, Senator Dandurand, stated that not a single man would be engaged to enforce it or prevent its evasion. The statement was made in relation to the fact that under the legislation Canada will continue to clear liquor for St. Pierre, Miquelon, in full knowledge that it is intended for delivery in the United States. Thus, whereas there is now no breach or evasion whatever of Canadian laws in the export of liquor and no opportunity for or temptation to such evasion, legislation is being enacted to set up a system of wholesale evasion and to expose the officials of this country to conditions which in the United States have resulted in the debauchery and corruption of large branches of the public service. That is what the Prime Minister is doing to this country in order to comply with the United States demand that we become a party to the American prohibition system, and the admissions made in the name of the government in the Senate preclude any denial of it. The legislation on its face appears to have for its purpose the abolition of the export of liquor from Canada for the United States. Its language even stipulates the prohibition of the release or clearance of liquor "destined" for the United States. Yet Senator Dandurand confesses that such is not the government's intention at all. Its intention is merely to wash its own hands of the business regardless of the exposure to corruption of other hands that are now clean. In short, there now attaches to the measure not even the character of high national morality and righteousness with which Mr. King sought to invest it, but only frank and unblushing hypocrisy under the great seal of Canada. In such manner is our national virtue cleansed and restored.

Guidance on Divorce

THERE would appear to be a fair chance now of the Ontario divorce court bill getting through, in view of the substantial majority it received on second reading. Supporters of the bill are making it a point to be present on Tuesdays, there being an understanding that a snap decision is not to be taken at any other time. Apparently, when the House is at close to full strength there is a majority for the measure. The influence of the Prime Minister has yet to be seen, however. Having, according to his own professions, avoided the issue in the first place in order not to influence the Commons on a non-partisan question, he is now taking part in it, presumably with a view to giving guidance. But the guidance he has at last chosen to give should be rather difficult for less accomplished members to follow, for it involves both support for and opposition to the bill. Having spoken in favor of a judicial system of handling divorce as against the present parliamentary system, he voted for the bill on second reading, but he proposes to vote against it on third reading unless it is stipulated that it shall not come into force except at the request of the government or legislature of Ontario. Mr. Lapointe, the leading opponent of the bill, is said to be content with his chief's position, which is understandable if, as is assumed here, there would be little likelihood of any request coming from the Ontario government. In other words, Mr. Lapointe has no reason to feel that his leader is in conflict with him in regard to the cause which the Minister of Justice has so much at heart. The Ontario government and legislature have no concern in the matter, it being entirely in the hands of parliament. Mr. King's stipulation is to be incorporated in an amendment to the bill and moved at third reading at his instigation. Supporters of the bill take it that the amendment, if adopted, would have the effect of nullification. If they stand together they may have voted it down and passed the measure in its original form by the time this appears in print.

Poor Prospect for Radio Bill

AS FAR as one can judge from the unofficial attitude of members, the bill embodying the Aird Commission's recommendation for the nationalization of radio broadcasting seems doomed to defeat should it be brought down. In most quarters there appears to be some apprehension as to the effect of it—a fear that a broadcasting system under the ownership and operation of the government might be improperly employed. Even some of those who are, on the whole, favorably disposed toward it profess to see objections. The feeling seems to be that it would be sufficient as a start to broaden and tighten the system of government control, leaving ownership and operation in the hands of private enterprise.



BACK FROM THE ANTARCTIC
Sir George Hubert Wilkins, fresh from discoveries of New lands in the Antarctic on his second expedition, as he arrived in New York on the S.S. Eastern Prince, recently.
—World Wide Photo.

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Income Tax Division
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HON. W. D. EULER,
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C. S. WALTERS,
Commissioner of Income Tax

6-0

The New Doctrine

MR. KING'S followers in parliament are frankly disturbed over the possible consequences of his new doctrine in respect of federal co-operation with the provinces to the effect that while he might be willing to consider federal assistance to good causes in the case of provinces under Progressive administrations he would not grant as much as a five-cent piece to those under Tory administration. Guardians of the government's safety appear also to be somewhat alarmed, judging from their hasty efforts to devise explanations for it. However, it would seem calculated to arouse enthusiasm in the ward associations, and resolutions of approval are already being passed. But it is just possible that Mr. King may yet grow rather weary in months and years to come of hearing the echo of that five-cent piece proclamation.

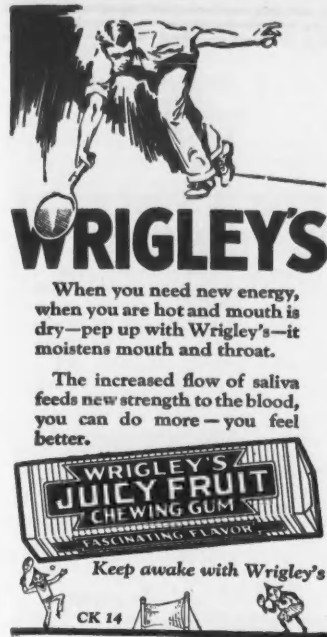
IN CHICAGO they measure distance as the bullet flies.

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THEN there is the story of the golfer who was so typical of his tribe that he shouted: "Three!" Instead of: "Fore!"

FRANKLY, we would have expected Premier King to be quite generous in the matter of unemployment grants. After all, one never knows.

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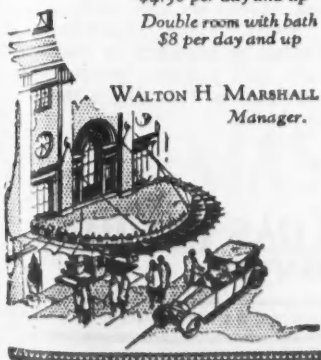
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LOWER MANHATTAN AT DUSK
From Manhattan Bridge which spans the East River North of Brooklyn Bridge which is seen in the middle distance.
—Wide World Photos.

Vignettes of Manhattan

By Hector Charlesworth

VISITORS who take notice of such matters cannot escape the wide diversity of choice in the matter of skirt-lengths which has characterized the women of New York this winter and spring. On a sunny afternoon in the radiant shopping district of Fifth Avenue, below Central Park, I noted a group of three richly clad girls all about of an age and beautifully groomed. One with ample justification, from a pictorial standpoint, wore a skirt that hardly came below her knees; another, taller and more slender, wore one almost to her ankles, and another charming ingenue had chosen a mode that was betwixt and between. Apparently women have at last risen to the happy idea of choosing the type of skirt that looks best on themselves, just as they choose hats. I confess it seemed like an echo of the past, when the beautiful actress Lynne Fontaine who is supposed to represent the dernier cri in fashion, walked on the stage of the Guild Theatre in a tea gown that almost concealed the toes of her shoes, with a short train trailing on the ground. And it was not in a "period" play either; but "Meteor" a drama exactly of the moment. In the role Miss Fontaine was enacting the length of skirt seemed to typify her emergence from ordinary means to vast opulence. Earlier in the play as a New England girl employed in the Public Library of her home town she wore a short skirt and the garment that swept the ground was the symbol of her grandeur after marriage to a husband who in a short time had achieved enormous wealth. Despite the fact that she looked very queenly in her revival of the modes of fifteen years ago, the movement for concealment does not seem to be gotten very far. Between the acts in the beautiful lounge which is a feature of the Theatre Guild's tasteful and beautiful playhouse, I saw rows of young girls chattering and accentuating their remarks with lip sticks, who gave ample demonstrations of the latest tints in silk stockings.

Strolling about in the upper Forties and lower Fifties between 11 p.m. and midnight, it was easy to see that the evening fashions for theatres and "speak-easies" included skirts of medium length with cute little trailers at the back. Any fine night after the theatres close scores of parties of young people, often, chaperoned, are to be seen arriving in taxis at sombre old brown stone mansions and disappearing through the antique iron grills of the basement entrances. Mr. Grover Whalen, New York's Police Commissioner, estimates that the number of "speak-easies" in his city is approximately 52,000. The most refined and orderly of these are in what were once the servants' quarters of fashionable homes in the residential districts between Longacre Square (now Times Square) and Central Park. The change that Mr. Volstead and the Anti-Saloon League have wrought in the social habits of well-to-do New Yorkers is to be discerned in the fact that the "speak-easy" has become fashionable; and the after-theatre cocktail an established custom. Thus the refined "speak-easy" of the region is, I am told, an excellent place to study evening modes.

THE PERIOD COSTUME PLAYS

One of the more recent theatrical developments is the intense interest that has been aroused in period costumes, especially of lustres within the memory of folk of middle age. Producers of spectacle and musical comedy no longer find it necessary to confine themselves to the creation of weird and novel costumes. They have discovered that profound interest, tinged with sentiment, can be aroused by presenting a gay scene with beautiful girls clad in the costumes of forty years ago. It is not even necessary to go back that far, for as everyone knows, feminine costume has been revolutionized since the great war. The movement started quite a long while ago with the presentation of costumes of the crinoline period as in "My Maryland" and has now been very much broadened.

Even so august an institution as the Metropolitan Opera House has taken up the movement. Indeed I am not sure that it did not start it. I shall speak in a subsequent article of the beautiful revival of Charpentier's "Louise," which from the standpoint of public support has been one of the most successful in the history of the institution.

Apart however, from the musical factors, interest is stimulated by the fact that the scores of women who figure in the production are costumed as they were in 1900 when this idyl of Parisian love was first produced. For instance in the scenes of the second act which show working girls on the street arriving at a great dress-making establishment and later the interior of the workshop, the pretty creatures wear the cheap but chic finery of girls of their class thirty years ago. The effect is delightfully piquant and the crowning episode was that in which Lucretia Boril, the Louise, came upon the stage

wearing a high crowned black straw hat with narrow brim and red band, of a type that everyone over 35 immediately recognized. She looked very debonair indeed.

A week or so ago I spoke of a charming entertainment depicting many episodes of the New York of the late nineties, known as "Sweet Adeline." This production owes its success, in part at least, to the fidelity with which it presents the feminine fashions of the time,—leg-of-mutton sleeves; floppy wide hats; long tight skirts and the like. The interesting fact is, that given pretty women inside them, the old fashioned gowns are by no means so dowdy and grotesque as one would suppose. In fact I doubt if any picture to be seen on the New York stage just now is quite so ravishing as that made by the languorous brunette beauty, Helen Morgan, in an old fashioned yachting costume of white serge with pale blue facings and jaunty white sailor hat. It is the kind of picture that Charles Dana Gibson drew on countless occasions in black and white, and Howard Chandler Christy in color. I fancy that Miss Morgan took as her model some old color-print by Christy. Anyway the fair lady in this guise eclipsed in beauty any of her appearances in modern garb.

I must admit that the fashions of the past are apt to look better on the stage than on the street. One day at the crowded noon hour in Times Square, I saw a couple whom I took to be a Music Hall team that had strayed across the Atlantic. The man bore every earmark of being a monkey-faced comedian of the acrobatic type; but it was the finery of his wife, a full blown good natured looking blonde, which caught my eye; for she wore a hat which must have been a family heirloom,—a red velvet affair like a tall inverted flower pot, entirely surrounded by a most expansive ostrich plume—a "willer" as the Cockney girls used to call them. It seemed a great many years since I had seen a hat like that, but its wearer was very well satisfied with it.

NOEL COWARD DIPS INTO THE PAST

The movement for fashion revivals in the theatre seems to be as well established in London as New York, for the most distinguished and expansive of all the productions in period costume in the season just drawing to an end has been Noel Coward's "Bitter Sweet" which is both an operetta and a drama. When I saw it in March I had no idea that it would so soon be presented to Canadian audiences. There has been an international exchange of stars in connection with this novel and delightful work. In London, Peggy Wood, one of the most gifted and lovely of all the younger American actresses, is playing the role of the Marchioness of Shayne; and in New York, Evelyn Laye, one of the most beautiful and skilful of English actresses has captivated Americans as a few seasons ago she conquered London. Miss Laye is of fair and delicate type, but the sureness and authority of her touch as an actress, and her unique magnetic appeal, are remarkable. I am told that she is the child of English provincial actors, who in her girlhood got an excellent all-round training in a very good school for "putting things over," melodrama and pantomime. But she has an aristocratic quality of bearing and a clean-cut finesse which such training does not provide. Apart from her beauty and charm Miss Laye's technical skill may be realized when it is pointed out that in "Bitter Sweet" she plays an impulsive girl of 16 (1875); a sad young wife of 21 (1880); a radiant prima donna of 36 (1895) and a saddened but vital old woman of 70 (1929). All these transformations are accomplished with equal genius for evoking illusion and a sense of reality.

I do not intend to speak of "Bitter Sweet" from a critical standpoint, because those phases will be dealt with elsewhere. Apart from the story and the music and the talent of Evelyn Laye, the perfection with which Noel Coward, by lavish use of the resources of the modern stage producer has evoked the atmosphere of the different periods signified in the above list of dates, gives a remarkable augmented interest to the play. Though still a young man, born long after 1875 the manner in which he has brought back the past is captivating. I fancy that in studying his details he had recourse to the finest of all records of changing fashions in London during the past eighty years or more, the pages of "Punch." There is one short scene laid in the music room of a residence in Belgrave Square fifty-five years ago, that is a perfect gem in authenticity, and remarkable in sedate Victorian charm.

There are three dancing parties in "Bitter Sweet"; one in 1875, one in 1895 and one in the London of today. Not merely the costumes of the young people but the sumptuous apparel of the dowagers in modes that recall pictures of our grandmothers gave fascination to

(Continued on Page 15)



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THE THEATRE

"The Fortune Teller"

BY HAL FRANK

IT IS interesting to recall that "The Fortune Teller" received its world premiere at the old Grand Opera House in Toronto some thirty odd years ago. Both Victor Herbert, the composer, and Harry B. Smith, the librettist were present at the opening. Herbert was already well-known to Toronto audiences through his appearances here in recital, being a 'cellist of reputation before he devoted all his attention to composition.

"The Fortune Teller," a revival of which is the current attraction at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, is as tuneful a work as any that Herbert has penned. It reveals in ample measure that genius for seductive modulation that more than anything else gave distinction and refinement to his work. The melodic worth of the score is demonstrated by at least two songs that have survived in popular memory, "Gypsy Love Song" and "Romany Life."

The libretto of Harry B. Smith has a genuine lyrical sparkle and a plot of more than ordinary complications, which may be indicated by the fact that Eleanor Painter plays three roles, Musette (the gypsy maid beloved by Sandor), Irma, (beloved by Ladislav), and Lieutenant Fedor (Irma's twin brother). The striking physical resemblance of Musette and Irma is used by the conspiring Presco to hoodwink Count Berezowski, desirous of marrying Irma.

The present cast is an excellent one. Eleanor Painter is attractive vocally and possesses a charming roguish personality that makes for varied and appealing characterization. She scores in "The Dance of Nations" wherein she indicates a pleasant flair for travesty.

Philip Conyers possesses the best male voice in the company, a bass of excellent quality that is heard to particular advantage in the "Gypsy Love Song." Hal Bryan, the English comedian, provides capital fooling that adds considerably to the entertainment value of the piece. The singing chorus is, as in all these revivals, highly agreeable.



ALEXANDER CHUAHALDIN
Violinist, of Toronto, whose pupils gave a recital at Massey Hall last week.

Note and Comment

THE famous radio programs of the Davey Tree Expert Company of Kent, O., will be heard in Canada over station CKGW, of Toronto, beginning April 20.

They are put on the air every Sunday afternoon from 5 to 6 o'clock eastern

standard time from station WEAJ, of New York, and sent over the complete red network of the National Broadcasting Company, comprising 20 stations. It has been, heretofore, impossible to get the network station in Canada because of existing station engagements. An option taken in January becomes effective April 20.

The first Davey program to be heard directly through a Canadian station is dedicated to the proposed International Peace Garden to be established on the border line between America and Canada. This project was initiated at the convention of the National Association of Gardeners which was held in Toronto last summer and is sponsored by a group of the most influential citizens of both Canada and America. To the Honorable Henry J. Moore, lecturer and horticulturist of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, goes credit for suggesting the idea.

The Honorable Martin L. Davey, Tree Expert Company, member of the United States congress for four terms and nominee for governor of Ohio in 1928, will present the project to the people of both nations in an address during the program of April 20. Oh Canada! and America will be sung following his talk.

"SARL" which opens at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Monday, April 21st, for a limited engagement of one week is an English adaptation of "Der Zigeunerprimas" and is known as one of the greatest musical successes that Europe and America has ever seen. So great was its success several years ago that two theatres played it simultaneously in Vienna, famous capital of Austria.

The score is the master work of Em-
(Continued on Page 14)



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Augustine the Giant

"SAINT AUGUSTINE," by Giovanni Papini; Harcourt, Brace, N.Y.; George J. McLeod, Toronto; \$3.50.

By C. J. EUSTACE

IT SEEMS logical that Papini, whose wild and passionate career reached its climax in an equally dramatic conversion to Christianity, should be the modern biographer of the life of the great Father of the Early Church. And one is not surprised to find, in a brief preface by the author, the admission that he has always intended to do this biography, and that a peculiar sympathy with Augustine forced him to a study of the Saint's life.

One is profoundly thankful to find that this is neither a "humanised" nor a "romantic" biography. It is a straightforward, scholarly, and simple account of Augustine's amazing career. Papini has neither embellished it with frills, nor restricted it to a mere paraphrase of the *Confessions*. But he has, compactly and capably, outlined the chief influences of Augustine's day, their effect upon the maturing intellect of the boy, his early love of words and the perusal of the philosophies, his plunges into occultism and Neo-Platonism, and his final titanic struggle against those restricting forces which so mightily burdened his soul.

Here, in this eloquently written work, for all the world to read, is the story of one of the mightiest battles ever waged by mortal man. Here we see Augustine the giant, the imposing young Professor of Rhetoric, standing forth boldly with all his youth and all his egotism, challenging the greatest minds of the period, converting many to the toils of Manichaeanism, establishing schools of false philosophy, indulging his sensual appetites, yet not content with these things, ever seeking for fresh and illuminating truth. Boldly he snaps the bonds of Mani, and becomes a sceptic. But the thin comforts of scepticism will not quiet the turmoil of his spirit, nor can they satisfy the clamorous demands of his mind. He flees to the other extreme, and from worldly agnosticism turns to Neo-Platonism.

Neo-Platonism, peculiarly enough, sowed the first seeds of Christianity in his soul. From a contemplation of these sterile mysteries he emerges with a higher conception of God. He had, indeed, discovered an explanation of the soul of man, but he had not yet found Christ. His lack of humility forbade him the vision of God made Man. "My swollen pride," he says, addressing God, "did separate Thee from me, and my eyes were closed by the swelling of my face."

It was at this time that he commenced to study the writings of Saint Paul, and from the shining eloquence of that great warrior, bathed in the heated glow of such illuminating faith, Augustine saw Christ. He cast himself, body and soul, into a passionate furnace of thought. The example of two great conversions before him, those of Victorinus and Anthony, were not without their effects. And at last we see him, humbled, exalting in spirit, free from the tincture of impurity, preparing for baptism. At the Academy in Branzia his intellectual genius, suppressed all these years, bursts into literary fruit. He begins the first of many famous Christian apologetics. Here, together with the young son of his carnal sin, surrounded by his friends and intimates, we see no longer the tortured soul, torn by opposing factions, but the placid pedagogue, comforted, enlightened, rejoicing in a closer proximity to God.

He kneels at last before his Bishop (the saintly and zealous Ambrose), his face turned towards the East, renouncing Satan and his pomps. Stripped and baptized, he is anointed with holy oil, and Ambrose stoops to wash Augustine's feet. The passionate quest had come to an end, but quietness and rest came only to his soul. For, from that moment, Augustine was to know no physical relaxation.

Before he became a priest, there occurred one beautiful incident which is worth recording. It was at Ostia, that small town on the banks of the Tiber, whither Augustine, with his mother and companions, had repaired after his reception into the Church. It was the moment when Monica, the patient and long-suffering mother, was reunited again to her son. Together they lean, "lost in contemplation of the trees below, already laden with a promise of fruit . . . the vast silence so warm and rose-tinted, was hardly broken by the splash of an oar in the water. . . . But above all did this calm and scent-laden atmosphere of Spring remind the two Christians of Paradise, as yet unseen but most ardently desired." At this beautiful moment mother and son were united, not only by the concentrated beauty



GIOVANNI PAPINI
 Caricature by Hans Stengel.

of nature and the senses, but actually on that occasion in spiritual ecstasy. The memory of it occurred to Augustine often in later life. A few days after this Monica, who had the presentiment of death, died. Augustine's grief for this patient woman, in whose prayers he was ever present, was profound.

From that time, as priest and Bishop, Augustine's life was one of hardship and intellectual toil. He was never satisfied with his work, although the magnitude of it and its influence remain with us to-day, constant reminders of the explosive force of a titan mind. The living reality of his God was so apparent to him that he found that mere words could give no adequate expression to his conceptions. For Augustine was not only the great theologian and thinker, he was also a mystic with an intense consciousness of brotherhood with the crucified Lord.

In his little diocese at Hippo he was loved, but not understood. It is only in succeeding centuries that his genius was and is acknowledged. His *Confessions*, together with *The Divine Comedy* and *Paradise Lost*, remain three of the greatest living works of art in language. He died a poor man, in the eyes of the world, but he left to posterity those treasures of immense value, "which thieves cannot steal, nor Vandals destroy."

Papini's final and critical chapter, in which he attempts a very brief estimate of Augustine's work, bears eloquent testimony, modern criticism notwithstanding, of the lasting nature of Augustine's work. "We recognize in him," he concludes, "not only the architect of theology, and the giant of philosophy but also the brother who, like ourselves, has suffered and sinned, the saint who has scaled the walls of the city of eternal joy and seated himself at the feet of his God to whom he is reunited for all eternity." There is a chronology of Augustine's life and works, which completes a very memorable and absorbing biography.

Pitt the Prodigy

"WILLIAM PITT, THE YOUNGER," by P. W. Wilson; Doubleday, Doran and Gundy, Limited, Toronto; 347 pages; \$3.00.

By A. R. RANDALL-JONES

IN THE centre of the mantelpiece of the cabinet room in Downing Street, "there is placed, its only ornament," we are told in this fascinating book, a bust of Pitt—"a bust of marble, set precisely on its classical pedestal, symbolic of Pitt in his chill, gleaming correctitude". And it is appropriate enough that that bust should have no rival near. For the figure of Pitt stands out in British history—as it mostly moved through life—alone, safe from the waters of oblivion, and with its clear, cold outline untouched by the tide of time.

In the long roll of great "Parliament men," whose renown is the common property and the common pride of Britishers everywhere, there have been some few who have surpassed the great Chatham's greater son in one or another of the qualities proper to that character. But in the combination of the qualities (and in their meet proportion) essential alike to mastery of the cabinet, to management of Parliament, to personal authority over his followers, the "Mother of Parliaments" has not seen his equal, anything *aut simile aut secundum*, since cabinet government began.

William Pitt, the younger, was at once a prodigy—indeed, almost a portent—of intellect and a pattern of industry. Before he was ten years old he was a good classical scholar, so intensive had been the development,

under his father's supervision, of his precocious passion for the acquisition of knowledge. Of his student life at Cambridge University, whither he went in his fifteenth year, and where he remained nearly seven years. Mr. Wilson tells us that once a day he dined in hall, twice a day he attended chapel, and the rest of his time he mostly spent with his tutor, who averred that he "never knew him spend an idle day," alternately reading classics and mathematics. "Remote from his experience were the dust and heat of athletics; his only cricket was a hexameter, his only football an abbativ absolute."

The marvel of it is that this sort of curriculum did not turn him into the most monumental of prigs. Yet his precocity was such that it averted what one would have thought so inevitable a consummation. For we read that, at Cambridge, "His manners were as gentle and unassuming in private life as they were, or could become, haughty in public. His wit was playful. At repartee he was ready. Yet he was able to avoid giving pain to others. He made friendships, none the less important because they were few."

He was not twenty-two years of age when he entered Parliament in 1781. A year later he became Chancellor of the Exchequer, which office he held for a month or two only. For nine months he was out of office. In December, 1783, he became Prime Minister, his first administration lasting for nearly eighteen years. His father had trained him for a statesman almost from his cradle, and natural aptitude so joined with that training that there was never a suggestion that he was unequal to the office of Prime Minister, as that office was then understood. "With an infallible propriety," says his biographer, "he was able to pick his way amid the pitfalls of etiquette, of political intrigue, of royal susceptibility and of diplomatic controversy; and strength in debate was associated with sweetness in council."

Macaulay wrote on Pitt in the *Encyclopedia Britannica* what is, perhaps, the choicest piece of prose that ever emanated from that facile and hable pen; but, though brilliant, it was but a fragment. Lord Rosebery's little book is a gem; but its slenderness renders it little more than a monograph. Mr. Wilson's biography, therefore, fills a needed and definite place. And the biographer has done his work well. It is characterized by an admirable sense of proportion and by a very discriminating appreciation of the problems and of the personalities by which, both at home and abroad, the great Minister was confronted. Not the least of Mr. Wilson's services lies in the fact that he has managed to reconstruct for us something of Pitt's environment, of the atmosphere in which he lived and moved, of the salient factors in the situations that he had to face. For this reconstruction is an immense help to a proper understanding of the man and his motives, both so liable to misinterpretation, of his unequalled dominance in affairs—his tenure of the Premiership is the longest on record—one of his personal triumphs even amid defeat.

We of the twentieth century, when contemplating an eighteenth century figure, need, as Mr. Wilson puts it, to "correct the instinctive anachronisms which arise out of chronic astigmatism". We do not eat, or drink, or travel, or think as the folks of Pitt's day did. They knew not electric light or gas or the use of oil in lamps. Outdoors they carried torches and indoors the great Minister did his reading by the light of a candle. Bathrooms there were none, and houses were heated by open fires stoked with wood. There were no newspapers comparable with ours, no telegrams, no railroads, no macadamized highways. A nation of



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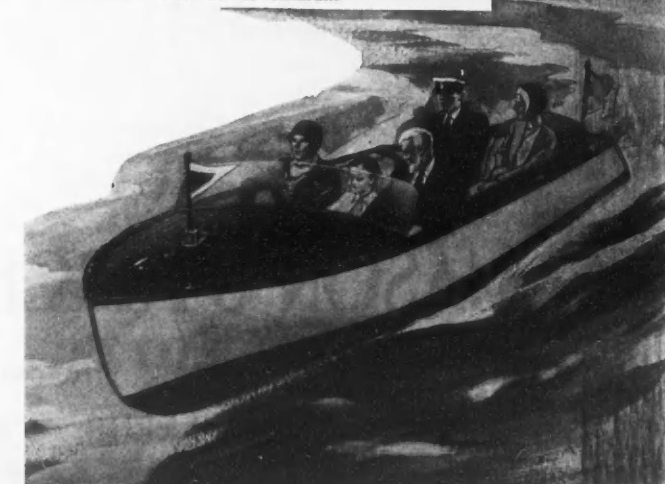
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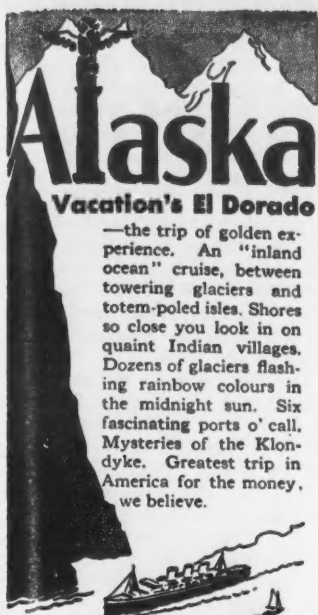
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8,000,000 people had only 160,000 electors, who returned 588 members to the House of Commons. In that House there was no provision for the public and reporters, such as there were, could be asked to withdraw, when convenient. There was no organized "public opinion".

Most of the members of Parliament possessed but a scanty political equipment, though among the minority a succession of brilliant debaters was unfailing. And Mr. Wilson is emphatic on the point that a House so constituted did, at least, know how to select men—and by a severe test. For a member was "estimated according to his personality as seen from every point of view. His demeanor in the lobby, his habits, his conversation—all were included in the account." It was over such a House that Pitt was dominant for nearly the whole of his adult life.

It is impossible here to trace the history of his two administrations, the first so long and the second so short. He was meant for a great peace minister. It was the irony of fate that placed him in charge of war for ten long and tragic years—and to this part, too, of life's drama his stout heart and stern resolution proved not unequal. The astonishing fact about Pitt, as war minister, is that without success—for he died twelve years before the battle of Waterloo crowned the British arms—he was able to survive in public life. As Mr. Wilson penetratingly remarks: "The apotheosis of Napoleon at Austerlitz might kill him, but it did not destroy the confidence he inspired—the one leader of the nation whose infallibility was fortified by failure."

Whirlpool

"GALLOWS ORCHARD", by Claire Spencer; Cape-Smith-Nelson, Toronto; Price \$2.00.

By MARGARET ISABEL LAWRENCE

THE publisher's advertising declares that Effie Gallows was a fearless woman whom a narrow Scottish community persecuted for her very fearlessness.

But, Effie Gallows knew herself not to be fearless, and knew also that in fear she had gone off what was for her the pattern of existence. That was what she paid for in suffering and death. Effie Gallows was a philosopher. Which is what makes the book interesting, apart from its extraordinarily fine prose. Though, conceivably, it would not have been good business for the publisher to advertise her as such. Philosophers as a rule do not make fascinating women. Why not is another problem altogether. For if ever a person needed to have a philosophy it is a woman.

However that may be, the point of the review is Effie Gallows and what she did to bring persecution upon herself.

In the first place she was beautiful. Not pretty, but gloriously feminine and magnetic as the earth itself except to such women as had sense enough to know themselves ill-favoured beside her. They watched her doings suspiciously. As well they might. Effie had sinned before the story is two pages on its way. She had sinned with a strange man, as magnetic as herself. Now, everything would have been in order if she had abided by her sin. The women would have liked her better. They could have felt sorry for her, which is a great comfort to the less favoured, and the unsuccessful. But, unfortunately for herself, Effie got thinking about social customs. She decided to give her child a father by law. It was easy to manage, because she drew men to her as the moon draws the waves. If she had been astute she would have picked a man who had no relatives. In utter simplicity she married the missive only son of a woman who had been a widow for a long time. The Edipus complex became virulent in the mother-in-law. She said to the village that her son had been made use of to hide a sin.

The lover came back and was enraged that Effie had married. In his rage he killed the husband. So, the mother-in-law became the emissary of all outraged virtue. And the lover fled once more.

But, that was not all. Effie, being lonely, and afraid, as all pregnant women are, married the schoolmaster in the village. The school was taken from him, and the midwife of the village refused to come to Effie at her time. That is she would have refused, and held out in her determination until the Minister threatened to report her to officials in Edinburgh. As that would have meant the withdrawal of her certificate for practice she came, and did only the necessary things. The child died, but Effie survived. There was more sorrow for her.

An innocent man was arrested for the murder of her first husband, and she went to the justice and said she knew the name of the real murderer. But, someone who loved her helped the innocent man to escape. And Effie took thought with herself and



CLAIRE SPENCER
Author of "Gallows Orchard".

decided she did not now need to commit her lover to the law. The people who wanted greatly to punish a murderer were furious with anger, and Effie was hit with stones as she left the place of justice, and died, in the arms of her husband, from the wounds of these stones.

That is the story in outline. But it does not give anything of the power of the prose with which it is told by Claire Spencer. She writes like one who was brought up to read the Biblical narratives, like many another Presbyterian in Scotland. The story passes on soberly from one dreadful tragedy to another.

Well, life is full of them, and so is literature. And there are even any number of folk who can narrate tragedy with vivid inevitability. But, this author, Spencer, does something more. She takes you into the secret centre of it all. You know, as Effie Gallows herself knew, that the sin was not in the unwise love, but in the fact that she considered herself like any other woman who needed protection. She did not, really. She was a very strong person, and no one she met had the power to protect her. The result was that everyone to whom she turned was dragged by her magnetism into the whirl of her tragedy. She could have worked out her destiny alone. And alone, would in all likelihood, have survived it all.

The Great Discoverer

"COLUMBUS, DON QUIXOTE OF THE SEAS"; by Jacob Wassermann, translated from the German by Eric Sutton; Little, Brown—McClelland & Stewart, Toronto; 287 pages and illustrations.

By W. STEWART WALLACE

THE author of this book is a well-known and distinguished German novelist, who has been interested for many years, apparently, in the life of Christopher Columbus. The book has achieved a *succes d'estime* in Germany; and it has now been translated by Mr. Eric Sutton in a manner that gives one the impression that it was written originally in English. The translator has succeeded admirably in eliminating all traces of the German idiom. But a reading of the book still leaves one in doubt as to why Herr Wassermann thought it worth while writing, or Mr. Sutton worth while translating.

It is an incontestable fact that there are to-day too many books being published and especially too many books written out of other books. Herr Wassermann has nothing to add to the admittedly scanty facts known in regard to the life of Christopher Columbus. The great discoverer is still such a "shadow of a name" that there is much controversy as to his birthplace; a book (of which Herr Wassermann appears ignorant) has recently been published with a view to proving that he was born, not in Italy, but in Spain. From cradle to grave his whole life, in fact, is a battlefield of controversies; and there is no new fact in this book which contributes to the solution of any of these controversies. What the author has striven to achieve is a new interpretation of the facts already known. With the aid of his imagination, his novelist's insight into the springs of human nature, he has striven to reconstruct the character of Columbus. The book is a character-study, rather than a biography. Herr Wassermann conceives of Columbus as a prototype of Don Quixote; he believes, indeed, that Cervantes, in Don Quixote, drew for his inspiration

(Continued on Page 10)



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Above: Interior of Mrs. S. F. Lawra's conservatory, London, Ont. Below: Exterior of conservatory as built for A. W. Marsh, Esq., Niagara Falls, Ont.

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THE BOOKSHELF

(Continued from Page 9)
on Columbus's life. Columbus, he argues, was a monomaniac, a visionary enthusiast lacking in any gift for practical affairs: a man capable of carrying his great idea to fruition, but incapable of reaping the fruits of his idea. He may be right. His guess is, perhaps, as good as anyone else's. But it is still a guess. His reconstruction of Columbus rests almost wholly on the basis of imagination. His book is made up of bricks without straw.

It goes without saying that the book is written with literary skill and distinction. It contains many brilliant and suggestive passages; and it may be read, thanks both to the author and to the translator, with interest and pleasure. But one is haunted by the feeling that the author has not been able wholly to subordinate the novelist to the historian.

Probably "Yes"

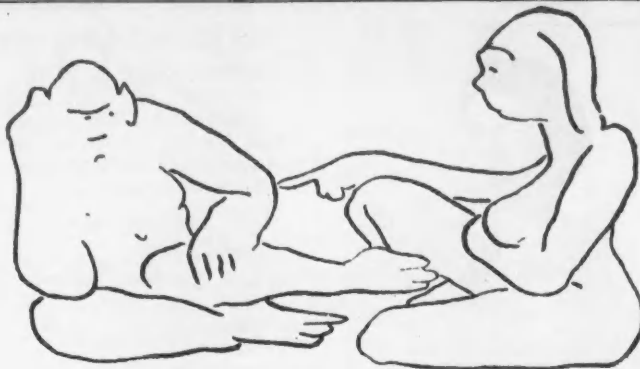
"IS SEX NECESSARY?" by James Thurber and E. B. White; Harper; Mussons, Toronto; with abstract drawings by Mr. Thurber; \$2.50.

By MERRILL DENISON

IN THIS learned treatise on what, sooner or later, is apt to become a

problem in almost anyone's daily life, the two young American scientists make little effort to guide the reader to a conclusion. The question propounded remains unanswered, for the joint authors do no more than wrestle with the problem without throwing it once. Unlike other works on sex this tome is remarkably free from any bias. The authors seem to be neither for it or against it. In view of the confused status of sex among the nations this neutral attitude is most refreshing. The simplicity of the work is not helped particularly by the strange, brooding, psychopathic drawings with which Mr. Thurber has clouded the text. His amorphous studies of people both in and out of love make one suspect that the authors have not said in the text all they thought.

For every practical purpose, however, they have said just enough. To have said more would have been dangerous, to have said less would have impaired the merit of one of the healthiest and funniest burlesques to be published since Donald Ogden Stewart's work on etiquette. One reviewer has said that "the joint authors do marvellous figure skating over the thinnest of ice without even fracturing



From a drawing by Thurber for "Is Sex Necessary?"

an air bubble." The reviewer, it is clear, is not intimately acquainted with air bubbles but the idea comes across well enough. For myself, in seeking a metaphor to suggest the delicacy of "Is Sex Necessary", I prefer to imagine a coy kittenish mule, filled with catnip, let loose in a china shop. It should be needless to add that not a single liqueur glass is broken.

To enjoy reading the book as greatly as the authors must have enjoyed writing it, one should hear it read aloud within the family circle, providing, of course, that one has the right kind of a family circle. Despite the ultra-modern mood of the burlesque, it requires to bring out fully its

laughter-provoking qualities the help of that old Canadian custom of reading aloud around the coal-oil lamp. Read to oneself, it will provoke much silent chuckling and the occasional hearty bellow: read in the company of a chosen few it should induce prolonged spells of raucous laughter and send many a listener to the floor holding his or her sides in exquisite agony.

The premise chosen by the authors seems a sound one. Feeling that much of the psychological and sociological discussion of sex has been induced by persons so concerned with the results that they can know little about the causes, White and Thurber have dared to forsake the laboratory

and seek sex in its less frequented haunts. Thus they take the reader into the home, the office building, the dentist's office and into the realms of pure reason. Mr. Thurber's drawings are particularly helpful in the latter excursion. A misleading glossary is appended to confuse hilariously the whole question.

To suggest that the high wit attained by the title is maintained throughout the book would be foolish. Only at long intervals are such perfect titles discovered. They are almost as rare as trans-Neptunian planets. When such a title is discovered, a sacred obligation rests on its discoverer to produce a book to carry it abroad. All things considered Thurber and White have discharged their obligation satisfactorily. "Is Sex Necessary" is an amusing, entertaining foray in that school of current humor which provokes its laughter by examining a complex and sophisticated subject with solemn and naive buffoonery. While the result may be neither Voltaire or Mark Twain neither is it Chic Sale. Thus a happy mein is struck between the old and the new. No one can do more?

Futile Enigma

"TOUCHSTONE" by Ben Ames Williams; Dutton, New York; 337 pages; \$2.50.

By W. S. MILNE

THIS is a rather wearisome sentimental tale, full of manufactured pathos laid on thick, and a made-to-order mystery that is left unsolved. Mr. and Mrs. Cateron have been married twenty-three years. They are wealthy enough to have several cars and all the rest of it. We are introduced to good society from the start. This couple has two sons, twins, although not a bit alike, and lacking in that mutual sympathy that twins are popularly supposed to possess. These two young men, Sandy and Tony, are at university, where they play football, Tony in the back-field, Sandy in the line. Both are good boys, but Tony is handsome and magnetic, brilliant at his studies, while Sandy is plain, taciturn, plodding and undistinguished. The story opens with the account of a big football game, which is quite the best bit of writing in the book. Tony is a conspicuous and heroic figure, although one minor incident in a crucial play opens a question as to the genuineness of his sportsmanship. After the game, Mr. Cateron gets a communication from the boys' old nurse, dying from cancer in a hospital. On her death-bed she tells him that when the Cateron twins were born, one of them died, for which the fatherless baby of a poor woman who died in childbirth was substituted, because Mrs. Cateron was so weak that the nurse feared that the shock of the death of one of her babies would kill her. This temporary deception became accidentally permanent, and the nurse, who alone knew of the incident, finding herself unable to tell which was which—(see Gilbert's "Gondoliers")—kept quiet about it until her deathbed. The enigma lies in the fact that neither she nor anybody else can tell whether Sandy or Tony is the one.

The rest of the story, over two hundred pages, gives us the reactions of the parents to this disclosure, reactions made more complex by the fact that from this point the charming Tony starts to play hare to the plodding Sandy's tortoise. The ugly duckling

motif is now given full swing. Sandy becomes captain of the team, settles down to a successful career as an inventor, and gets the girl. Tony hits the toboggan, and not even twenty-thousand loans from his more prudent brother—the boys are of course ignorant of the dark secret—can stop his descent. The story was first published as a serial in one of the magazines of the Curtis Publishing Company of Philadelphia, so of course the author is discreetly and suggestively vague concerning the precise nature of Tony's manifold transgressions. There is an actress, and misappropriated securities, and so on.

Still the Caterons cannot make up their minds. They are fond of both, and very much under the spell of the shining Tony, but they want to be fair to Sandy. Then they feel that Tony's backsliding makes it essential that they admit the possibility that it is he who is their son after all, and so it goes. In the end, foreseen for chapters in advance, Tony goes over the cliff in his racer, *à la* the lady in the green hat, and the futile enigma is brought to an end by a family reunion of the Caterons, Sandy, and Sandy's wife, at which it is explicitly stated that time, the great healer, has been at work, and implicitly indicated that Mrs. Cateron will soon be a grandmother. So the story closes, and I don't know yet which was which. But about that I am no more concerned than was the Grand Inquisitor upon a similar occasion.

Historical Romance

"GATHERING OF EAGLES," an historical novel by Val Gielgud; The Macmillan Co., Toronto; 288 pages; \$2.00.

By L. L. FORBES

VAL GIELGUD writes of the days when the great Napoleon's star was waning. The march of the Grand Army on Moscow, the retreat, the horrors of that frightful winter, the cold and hunger that were more cruel, more devastating than actual battles are all well known; they are unforgettable pages of history and they furnish good material for the background of entertaining fiction. Gathering of Eagles is authentic history and good romance.

The old Russian priest translated for Napoleon—"Where the carcass is there shall the eagles be gathered together." And it was only the carcass that the greedy eagles of France, Poland, and Prussia, together with the two headed eagles of Austria found when they reached Moscow, with its double eagle screaming impotent defiance at them all from the burning city. All life had fled. In the burning Smolensk, Napoleon had failed to read the signs and the temper of the Russians. He pushed on to Moscow. It was small glory to take a city, deserted and already a prey to the flames. To pursue the retreating Russians further was impossible and so the long trek back began. With Anna Ivanovna, whose inspiration was evidently Catherine the Great, that "there is no longer a France, there is only Napoleon and he buys glory with French blood and pays too dearly for it," we agree. But we also know that the short squat Corsican was greatly adored by officers and men alike.

But to get on with the characters created by Monseigneur Gielgud. The hapless Adam Konski, and his dynamic and coarse grained Uncle Ignatius,

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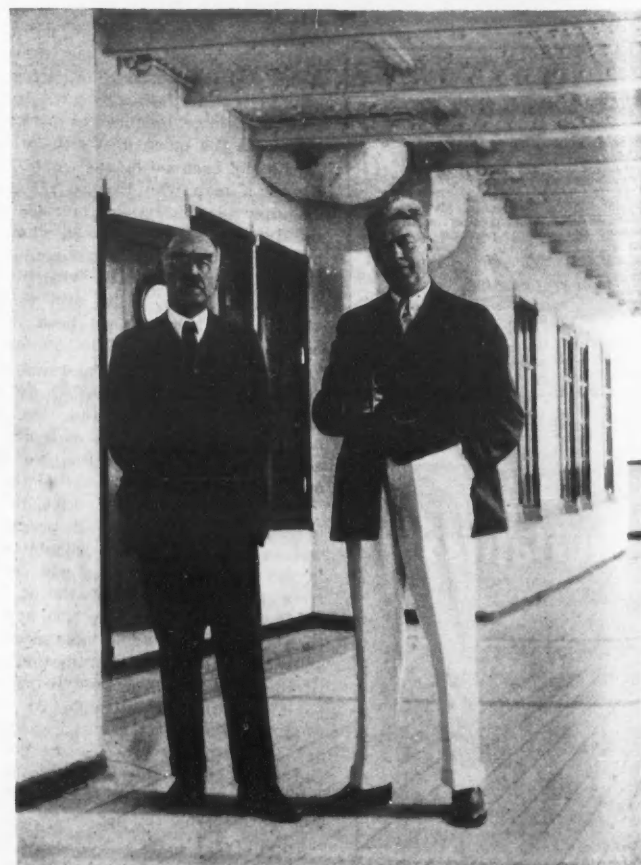
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RUDYARD KIPLING

Photographed aboard the C. N. S. Lady Rodney during his journey from Kingston, Jamaica, to Hamilton, Bermuda. Mr. Kipling was a passenger on the Lady Rodney to Bermuda, from whence he returned direct to England on account of the serious illness of his wife who accompanied him on the tour. Photograph shows Mr. Kipling (left) with D. J. McDougall of Toronto, a director of the Canadian National Railways.

were the last of the noble house of Konaki of Poland, famous for its soldiers; the lovely and courageous Diane, was daughter of the charming Marquis de Frontenac, noted for his amours, and a Puritan mother from Boston; Charles Auric, was "Homme du Monde," and Diane's husband. Adam, Charles, Diane and Lauzun set out, as spies, for Moscow. They are called "The Sacred Flies" and as that term might suggest there was a Spider. The mad Prince Alexei, son of a Russian Princess and a mad Irish soldier of fortune, makes things very nasty for Diane and Adam. They acquit themselves valiantly and Prince Alexei

It seems to me that Adam was a bit of a quixotic fool, a curious blending of courage, idealism, weakness, every undertaking seemed cursed with futility. The praise and recognition that were often his due failed to materialize. Adam was doomed to be misunderstood. He must have been born under an unlucky star. Adam was young, gauche and the heroic manner did not sit well on his slightly stooped shoulders, but a little praise from the brutal Ignatius would have meant much for the bungling boy.

It is easy both to admire and to loathe Anne Ivanovna, that hypnotic woman with the brains of a war lord, and the voluptuous body of an Eastern Princess. Anna of the scarlet robe and the crucifix, the woman who, dying, acknowledged that all her life she had desired greatly two things, power and the bodies of men. Of both she had plenty. Anna took what she wanted and justified herself by her own philosophy. She never wasted time on regrets. A true descendant of Genghis Khan.

Charles Auric was an opportunist, not without personal bravery, nevertheless he was not one to knock his head against a stone wall. Laissez-faire. He lands on his feet—Auric was practical and there was that good old sport Madame Brune, follower of the army.

Gielgud uses a large canvas, but wastes no space on unnecessary details. The background is quite as realistic as the figures themselves. The story is full of action. Of emotions there are plenty, but the business of keeping alive was too exacting to allow much scope for introspection. Though the author has not endowed his characters with any great personal magnetism, it is a very readable book.

Newspaper Life

"SCOOP", by James S. Hart and Garrett D. Byrnes; Little Brown & Co.; McClelland & Stewart, Toronto; \$2.00.

By VICTORIA JACKSON

THE big trouble with this story is, that it tries to be, and can't. There is all the inside life of a newspaper office mixed up with an unconvincing love-affair between an Irish reporter and a certain Rebecca Cohen. Somehow, it just doesn't go over.

The newspaper end of it is handled well. At least, you realize it is authentic. The authors have themselves been reporters on a leading American "daily" for years. Therefore, to keep pace with a fast moving life, the action is swift and embodies that aggressive speed necessary to find and bring to the public, news.

The Irish reporter, "Snakes" Shiel makes the scoop for his New England paper which involves Rebecca. Neither character is particularly well-



FLORAL PIECE BY FAMOUS CANADIAN PAINTER

The above picture "Frezia" is one of a collection of works by A. F. W. Hayward now on view at the Fine Art Galleries of the T. Eaton Co., Toronto. Mr. Hayward was born near Port Hope, Canada, in 1856 and went to England at nineteen. He studied at the West London School of Art, at the British Museum, and Royal Academy Schools and exhibited at the Royal Academy for the first time in 1880, and has since been represented there regularly. His floral pieces are known in many galleries of the world and have been especially esteemed in France and Japan. In his old age he has returned to his native Canada and is now staying at Cobourg.

drawn. More attention has been paid to the sequence of events that led up to the scoop. There is very little motivation of action or analysis of character. The authors depend on their descriptive powers which is not forceful enough to stimulate interest. For this reason, the book lacks effectiveness, in spite of the action.

After "Young Man of Manhattan" by Katherine Brush, which also is centred in newspaper life, and written with consummate penetration, "Scoop" follows as a very poor second. However, if you are curious about the way newspapermen unearth political scandals, or how they spend all that leisure time where, to the average mind, nothing is happening, it might be of advantage to look into the story. It won't take long to finish it.

C.N.R. to Break Speed Records

TORONTO to Montreal in six hours, and Montreal to Chicago in 18 hours and 15 minutes are among the striking features of an important train revision program which the Canadian National System is placing in effect this month. The International Limited, covering the 334 miles between Montreal and Toronto in 360 minutes, and the Intercity Limited, running from Toronto to Montreal in the same time, will be the fastest trains in the world traversing a like distance.

The new schedules, which go into effect Sunday, April 27, will be the best yet provided for the public between Montreal, Toronto, Chicago and Detroit, and they have been made possible by the provision, during the past few years, of powerful locomotives, new steel passenger cars, and a roadbed of the highest standard," said R. L. Burnap, Vice-President in Charge of Traffic, in announcing the changes.

Mr. Burnap said that there had been a widespread demand on the part of the people of Eastern Canada for more expeditious service between the important commercial centres of the East.

"The ever-increasing tourist traffic will receive further encouragement from the new schedules," continued Mr. Burnap. "It is felt by the Canadian National that the new fast trains and their improved connections will aid materially in promotion of this class of traffic. Steamship services from the Port of Montreal, and other Canadian ports, have been steadily expanding, and the

ed, which will arrive at Toronto from Chicago at 3.40 p.m. and leave at 4 o'clock for Montreal, arriving at that point at 10 p.m. This will also provide additional fast service for passengers from Buffalo and Detroit to Toronto and Montreal, passengers from Detroit leaving that city at 8.30 a.m. and travellers from Buffalo at 11.50 a.m.

Toronto citizens travelling to Montreal will have a choice of four trains a day, these leaving at 9 a.m. (arriving Montreal 4.45 p.m.), 4 p.m. (arriving Montreal 10 p.m.), 10 p.m. (arriving Montreal 6.40 a.m.) and 11 p.m. (arriving Montreal 7.20 a.m.). There will be four trains a day in each direction between Toronto and Detroit, three trains a day in each direction between Toronto and Chicago, and four trains a day in each direction between Toronto and Buffalo.

The Confederation will operate from Toronto to Winnipeg on a one-hour faster schedule, leaving Toronto at 9.30 p.m., and reaching Winnipeg at 8.15 on the second morning. The running time of this train will also be reduced eastward, and a further expeditious schedule will be adopted for the Confederation west of Winnipeg, enabling a shortening up of 3 hours and 30 minutes in the journey between Toronto and Vancouver over the National Railways route.

With the new schedules many new connections are made, thus giving to the public through a widespread area improved facilities for travel. It will be possible for Montrealers to leave their city on the International Limited at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and, joining the Confederation at Toronto that night, reach Winnipeg early on the second morning, with virtually the loss of only one business day in travel.

Improved service is provided between Toronto and Quebec City, passengers being enabled to leave Toronto at four o'clock in the afternoon, arriving in Montreal at 10 p.m. and Quebec early the following morning.

A day train, to be known as the Capital, will operate between Toronto and Ottawa in both directions, leaving both terminals at one o'clock in the afternoon and arriving at 8 p.m. This will represent the best day service yet given between these cities. The Maple Leaf will leave Montreal 9.30 a.m., arriving Toronto 5.10 and Chicago early next morning, replacing the International Limited.

Vienna dressmakers, incensed at a charge of indecency brought against a woman's dress, declare that "Fashion cannot bend the knee to bureaucracy." It may not be able to bend it, but it can always show it.—Punch.

The insinuation that sergeant-majors drop their "h's" is disputed. Little credence is given to those who claim to have had to pick them up as a fatigue.—Punch.

"Don't worry," advised the medico. "It's only a carbuncle coming on the back of your neck. But you must keep your eye on it!"—Army & Navy Journal.

So far the reported discovery of documentary evidence that Columbus was of Spanish birth, and not a Genoese, has had no markedly unsettling effect in Wop circles.—Punch.

It is said that stout people are generally not nervous about ghosts. Some people are so bulky that even the most horrible apparition couldn't make all their flesh creep.—Punch.

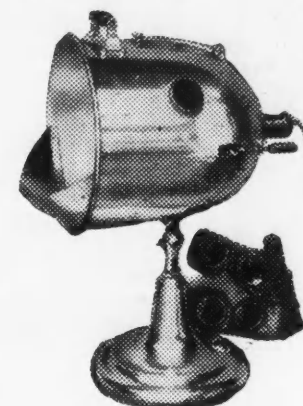
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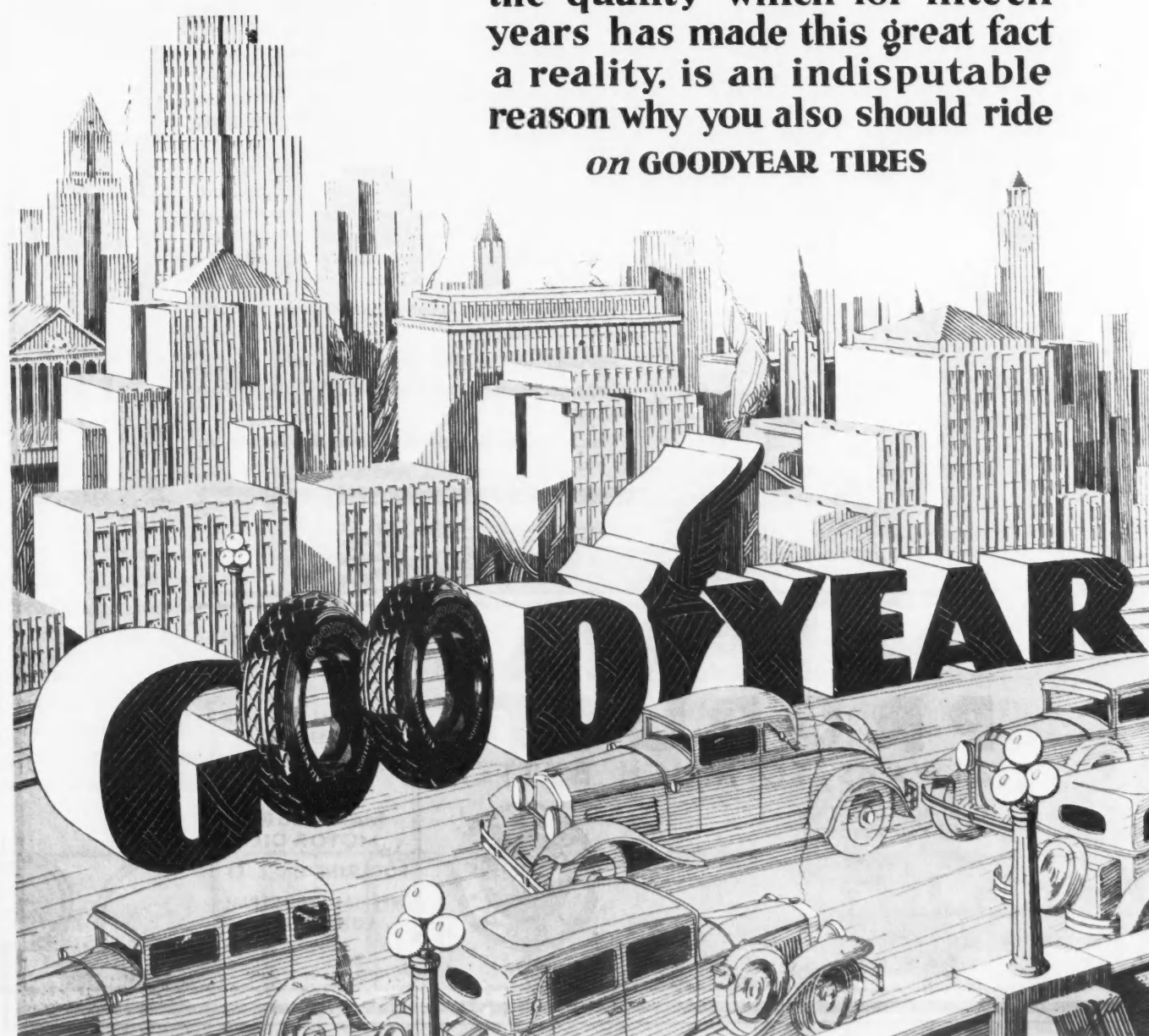
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"I figured at first it would cost too much and couldn't see how we could give him special training or put him through college.

"Then I found out through a friend that The London Life have insurance policies specially designed to finance a program such as this.

"I readily adopted the plan because it spreads the cost over a period of years so that it is no burden at all.

"The greatest advantage, however, is, that if I shouldn't live, the finances will be provided for all I plan to do.

"If I should pass on—I want him to know I thought enough of him to provide for his future."

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People and Events

Conducted by The Flaneur

The "Islanders"

THERE has come to the editor of this department a delightful letter from an eastern correspondent, concerning the smallest but not the least of our provinces—Prince Edward Island. The writer evidently knows our "Island" well, and refers to many of its gifted sons and daughters. We do not know the gentleman referred to as "Bronco Bill" but we have met L. M. Montgomery (Mrs. Macdonald) and also the late Basil King. Here follows the tribute to the "Islanders".

"No doubt many a Canadian has heard this term descriptive of the numerous Prince Edward Islanders who have migrated to other parts of the Dominion. A native who leaves 'The Island' to go to any other Province, even to Nova Scotia or New Brunswick is said to have gone 'Abroad'. Likewise when a resident of Toronto visits P. E. I., he is referred to as a foreigner and motor cars from the mainland are referred to as 'foreign cars'.

"Being a native of Western Ontario, I formerly knew very little about the smallest of the Maritime Provinces; and when I came to know some of the 'The Islanders' I was at first rather amused at their clannish nature and their inordinately high regard for their Native Province, endearingly referred to as 'Spud Island' or as 'The Garden of the Gulf', or even, 'The Island.' The latter term was once used in conversation by an Island lady in referring to her place of birth and I made the unforgivable mistake

of thinking that she referred to Toronto's Island and remarking that it was such an unusual place to be born. Her scorn was unlimited!

The population of P. E. I., has been decreasing for the past thirty years, numbers have gone to The United States, particularly to "The Bosting States." Islanders are to be found in every province of the Dominion and with the "Herring Chokers" and "Blue Noses" have organized "The Maritime Club" in different cities. Among those who have left P. E. I., are to be found quite a number who are mentioned with pride by Islanders. Ambassador Schurman, former American Ambassador to Germany, Sir Andrew MacPhail of McGill, Sir Robert Falconer, President of Toronto University (who lived in P. E. I., for two weeks after birth), Dr. Cyrus MacMillan of McGill, Dr. Malcolm McLeod of New York, Secretary Lane of President Wilson's Cabinet, Dr. David MacKenzie of Montreal, just to mention a few, and I should not forget 'Bronco Bill' who also spent his youth on the Island.

I have referred above to the Clannish nature of the Islanders; perhaps it is unfair to give them this description. At any rate, it is a quality for which they are to be admired. They will go to any trouble to help one another, as though they all belonged to one large family. They will seek one another out and keep posted on the latest news from home. All of the Islanders living in the same city are in order to look up another Islander well known to each other and I have known them to drive for many a mile



NOVA SCOTIA'S LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

The above painting of Hon. James C. Tully was shown at an exhibition in Halifax of works by Miss Margaret Frame. Miss Frame is a native Nova Scotian who has won distinction abroad and has also resided in Regina, Sask. Among other commissions she has executed for Nova Scotia are portraits of the late Hon. W. S. Fielding and Mr. Justice Melles.

whom they have heard about but possibly never known before.

"They all return to the beloved Island in the summer no matter how long they have lived elsewhere. The 'Ocean Limited' from the 1st of July until the end of summer carries numbers of them back to the home of their youth and they return year after year to spend a few weeks on the Island where the soil is so red, the grass so green, the water so blue, the climate so moderate and the scenery unexcelled.

I would like to point out that although Islanders refer to the rest of Canada as being 'Abroad', they are very patriotic as part of the Dominion and of the Empire. I have a very great admiration for 'Spud Islanders'. In fact, I married one, and now go east on 'The Ocean Limited' every summer to 'The Land of Red Clay', with the rest of them."

Such is the tribute of an "Islander's" husband!

Russian Religious Persecution

THERE is an interesting article by Rev. J. H. Rushbrooke, general secretary of the Baptist World Alliance in "The Review of the Churches", on the subject of the persecution of Baptists by the Soviet Government. Until the year 1929, the Baptists in Russia had little to complain of in their general treatment. Then, for some mysterious reason, the Soviet authorities began to regard the innocent Baptists as a menace to the State. In April 1929 a new repressive law regarding "religious units" was passed. Article 17 of this law declares:—"Religious communities and groups shall not found mutual aid societies, or consumers' co-operative or co-operative workshops, nor give any material aid to their members, nor hold prayer meetings for women, adolescents, or children, nor maintain

Bible-study or sewing-circles, nor open lending-libraries or reading-rooms, nor keep up sanatoria, nor give medical advice or aid."

Article 22 of this law decrees:—"They shall not establish any central fund for collecting voluntary donations, nor make any levy. They have no right to own, acquire by purchase, or lease church property or any sort of accommodation for praying in, nor make any agreements or contracts whatsoever." This the *Daily News* (London) described at the time as "an attempt to deal a knock-out blow."

The Soviet Government is evidently determined to return to the Dark Ages in their treatment of religious communities. The policy of persecution is the most short-sighted in the world, if the Soviets are bent upon the destruction of religion. To make the Baptists or any other body of believers "martyrs" is the surest way to arouse public sympathy. Dr. Rushbrooke adopts a noble attitude towards the persecuting authorities. He realizes that an appeal to force would be worse than useless and therefore makes his appeal to the men of goodwill everywhere who are capable of justice and humanity.

"We are confident," he says, "that the moral sense of the world will call for the abandonment of a policy of religious persecution which in principle is a return to the Dark Ages and in its methods perpetuates the evils of the Tzardom at their worst."

The Byron Revival

IT is just one hundred years, since the London papers contained a publisher's notice of great public interest: to wit that Thomas Moore, Esquire, had written in two volumes a work entitled "Letters and Journals of Lord Byron; with Notices of his Life." In the following year, the June issue of the "Edinburgh Review" contained an article by Lord Macaulay on this pro-

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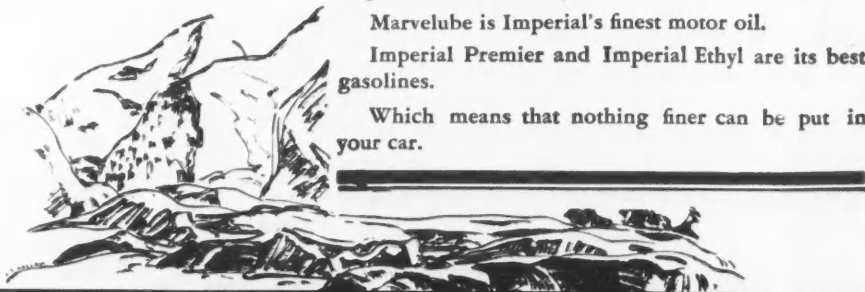
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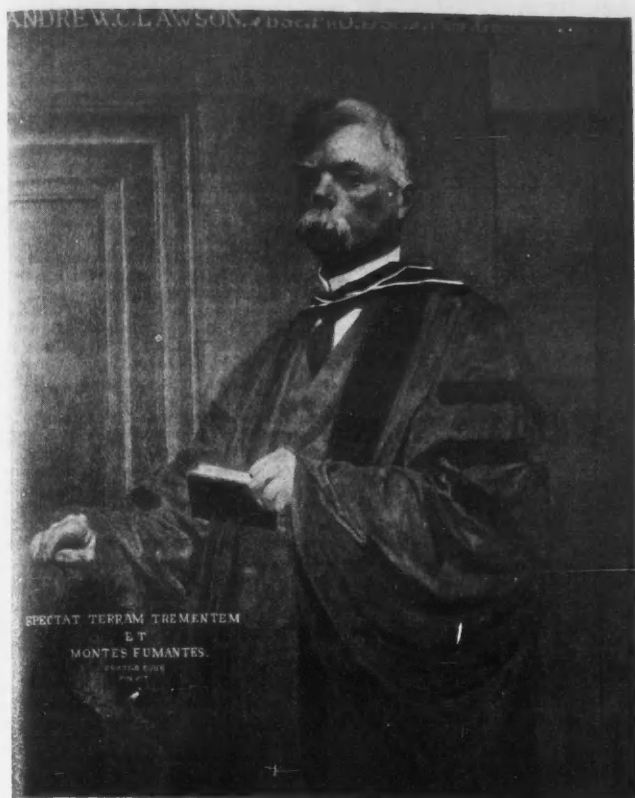
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CANADIAN BUSINESS MAN GOES ABROAD
Mr. Frank P. O'Connor, of Toronto, one of the leading international figures in the candy business, who sailed on the French liner "Ile de France" March 28th with his son, W. J. O'Connor, and Messrs. J. P. Hogan, W. Kennedy and M. Baratti.



ANDREW COWPER LAWSON, PH.D., D.Sc.
Of the Department of Geology in the University of California, painted by his brother, James Kerr Lawson, in London, England, in 1929. Dr. Lawson was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, and educated in Toronto, is the eldest son of the late Mrs. Jessie Kerr Lawson, the author of the *Hugh Airie* Scottish letters, which were an amusing feature of *Grip*, J. W. Bengough's weekly of the nineties, in Toronto. The Latin inscription in the lower left hand corner alludes to Dr. Lawson's renown as an observer of earthquakes (*Terram Trementem*) and volcanoes (*Montes Fumantes*).

duction. There has recently been a revival of interest in this ill-fated poet whose life ended in an attempt to aid Greece in her fight for freedom. It is significant that this interest is manifested in Byron the man, not in Byron, the man of letters. As it was a hundred years ago, so it is to-day. The world takes far more interest in the tempestuous spoiled boy who was Byron than in the author of "Childe Harold." Byron may have made poetry the "rage" in England; but the man was more captivating than anything which he has written.

When one reads the essay by Macaulay, it is to realize that he has said the last word on Byron's personality and his poetry. He says of his training: "He came into the world; and the world treated him as his mother had treated him, sometimes with fondness, sometimes with cruelty, never with justice." Macaulay is severe, even unto bitterness, on those censurers of Byron who made no allowance for his defective training and capricious treatment. "Seldom," says the great essayist, "has the savage envy of aspiring dunces been gratified by the agonies of such a spirit or the degradation of such a name."

Macaulay reminds us of the extraordinary fascination that Byron exerted over the young Englishmen of his day, who copied the scornful curl of his lip and the melodious misanthropy of his verse. Yet when all sifting is done, there will remain much of his work that is imperishable.

A Danish Writer

MOST of us will be surprised when we learn that Denmark is keeping this year the one-hundred-and-twenty-fifth anniversary of the birth of Hans Christian Andersen. It seems as if the teller of those much-loved tales had lived centuries ago, in a much older world than the Nineteenth Cen-

New Medical Discoveries

TWO important results of medical research are announced—the discovery of a new anaesthetic and the tracking down of a virulent disease germ. By self experiments two doctors attached to Charing Cross Hospital have discovered a new and

cheap anaesthetic. The drug used is called percain, and, contrasted with ether and oxygen, the cost per patient is declared to be infinitesimal. The discoverers—Dr. C. Jennings Marshall and Dr. Norman C. Lake—have been at work for four months. Reporting on the results they say: "We are led to conclude that percain marks a definite advance over local anaesthetic substances, and particularly, we believe that it promises to mark a very considerable advance in spinal anaesthesia." The drug is used in the extremely diluted form of one in 2,000. This produced local anaesthesia lasting up to six hours. Weight for weight it is easily the most powerful local anaesthetic known. Dr. Marshall and Dr. Lake injected percain into each other. Skin injections produced immediate and complete local insensitivity lasting two and a half hours. Deeper injections produced in five minutes anaesthesia which lasted three and a half hours. The doctors also tried it on a small nerve underneath the bottom of the finger nail. Here it produced anaesthesia lasting five hours. Other experiments gave insensitivity lasting six hours. The second discovery is that of Miss K. Chevassut, a scientist at Westminster Hospital, London, who has found the germ of what may prove to be the nervous disorder known as disseminated sclerosis. The disease, a form of progressive paralysis, is one of the commonest chronic diseases of the nervous system. Despite every effort by the medical profession to locate the origin of this disease, the germ had previously remained obscure. The *Lancet*, in an article on the disease, states that the results of this research, if substantiated, would certainly rank among the foremost achievements in bacteriology. If, as a result of

further investigations, the claims are justified, it is possible that we are on the threshold of the discovery of the causative agent of many other diseases.

Awful thought. Suppose the millennium, when at last it comes, is held up until ratified by the Senate.—*Los Angeles Times*.

Doctors attribute the slack times they have experienced lately to the absence of the usual epidemics. The position, however, is not yet so serious as to warrant representations to the Ministry of Health.—*Punch*.

An old lady wants to know if she is right in understanding that "conversation pieces" is the correct term for what are commonly known as the "talkies."—*Punch*.

A Warrington man has summoned his next-door neighbour for striking him twice on the head with a hammer. He seems to be one of those men who are suspicious of anybody who hits them on the head with a hammer.—*Punch*.

It seems that the only way to stop mail-bag robberies is to send the mails in boxes and have mail-box robberies instead.—*Punch*.

According to Mr. John E. Hutton, salmon are not temperamental. So much for the theory that they go into hysterics every time they get away.—*Punch*.

"I doubt whether the Bright Young People have ever seen the beauty of the sunrise," says one of their critics. But surely they must have often noticed it on their way home with the milk.—*Punch*.

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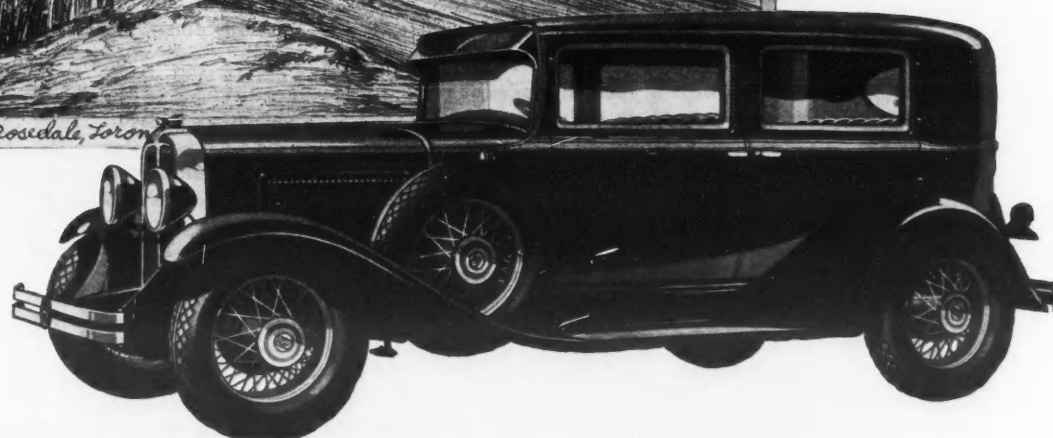
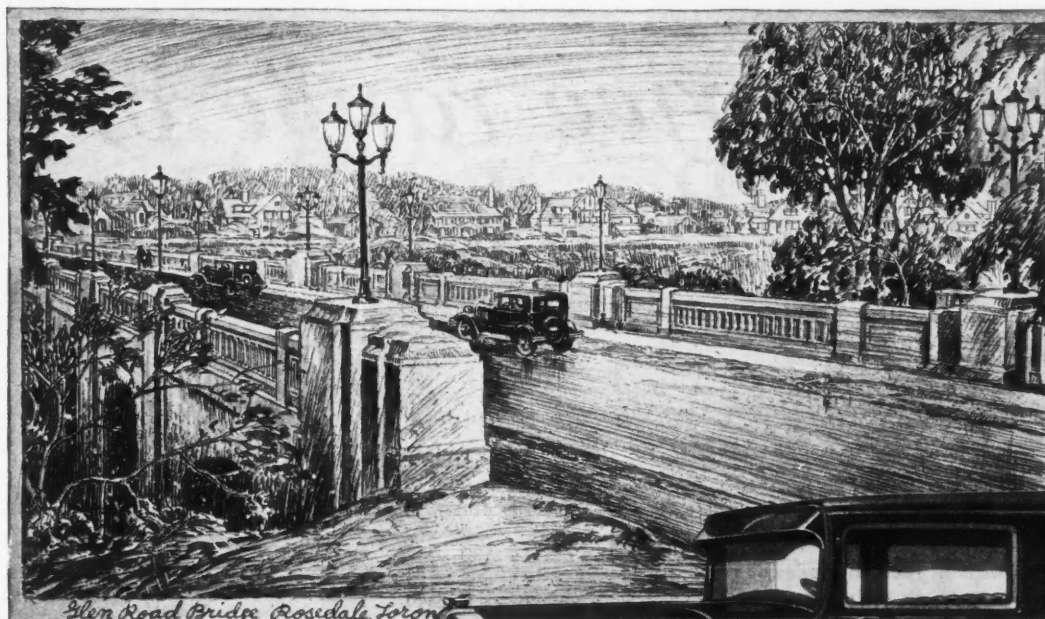
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DR. HUGO ECKENER CALLS ON PRESIDENT HOOVER
Dr. Hugo Eckener, commander of the *Graf Zeppelin*, who is in Washington to receive the special gold medal of the National Geographic Society, called at the White House recently and was presented to President Hoover by the German Ambassador Frederick von Prittwitz. Left to right: German Ambassador von Prittwitz and Dr. Eckener.

—Wide World Photos.

Note and Comment

(Continued from Page 7)

merich Kalman, who, by reason of it, has come to be acknowledged as having the largest and most enthusiastic following among the discriminating music lovers of the entire world. The original book was written by Julius Wilhelm and Fritz Greenbaum, and was translated by Cushing and Heath, who at that time was Colonel Savage's press

man. Colonel Savage was the original producer of "Sari," and also the discoverer of Mitzl, the dainty little Hungarian comedienne, who at that time was known as Mizzi Hajos.

Kalman, like Mitzl, is a native of Budapest and attended the Royal Academy of Music, an institution founded by Franz Liszt. His classmates were Dohnanyi, Bartok, Kodaly and Paul Yartin, all of whom were to be heard later in the musical lines. Kalman became fascinated with the

story of Pali Racz, a gypsy fiddler, who had thirty sons, and who followed their famous father as fiddlers and some of them became more famous than he.

From this story he made his score. In the part of Sari, Mitzl achieved her greatest triumph. It seemed to be a role that fitted her like a glove and in its revival presented by George E. Wintz, the well known theatrical producer, there has been no expense spared to surround Mitzl with an adequate cast, among whom are Boyd Marshall, Marybeth Conoly, Jack Squires, Duane Nelson, Allen Raymond, and over seventy-five others. One of the delightful features of "Sari" is the Albertina Rasch ballet, the members of whom are said to be the most graceful dancers that have been seen in musical comedy for years.

The famous artist and well known illustrator, Willy Pogany, has designed the scenery and costumes. An augmented orchestra is carried, under the direction of Paul Yartin, the eminent composer.

THE appearance of Evelyn Laye in "Bitter Sweet" at the Royal Alexandra Theatre on April 14th, marks one of the most important events of the theatrical season. Evelyn Laye is the greatest prima donna in the world. She was the toast of the town in London, and since her arrival in America has been called "The Modern Patti." A proof of her greatness and the delights of "Bitter Sweet" is indicated by the fact that three of the most famous producers in the world have combined to present this Noel Coward operette to the American public.

Charles B. Cochran, who presented "Bitter Sweet" in London, is known there as the Zeigfeld of the English

stage. He it was who arranged for the original settings, costumes and elaborate investiture of "Bitter Sweet."

Arch Selwyn is famous for the English productions he has brought to America, "Charlot's Revue" and "This Year of Grace."

Florenz Zeigfeld, of course, is the best known theatrical magnate in the world. His glorification of the American girl, his stage hits "Show Boat" and "Whoopie," his long series of "The Follies" proves that he knows more about what the public wants than anyone else.

Up to now he has glorified the American girl, but in bringing Evelyn Laye and an English company of 125 to the American stage, he has glorified the English girl and created for the American public "An Evening of Enchantment."

Noel Coward is the author-composer-lyricist of "Bitter Sweet," his newest operette. Mr. Coward is already known to the American public through "The Vortex," "Charlot's Revue" and "This Year of Grace."

In addition to Miss Laye, the cast includes Gerald Nodin, Mireille, and a large company of extraordinary singers, dancers and musicians.

The settings were designed by Professor Ernst Stern, former collaborator with Max Reinhardt on the scenery for "The Miracle," and the costumes are authentic reproductions of those of the 70's, 80's, and 90's.

The story is that of a woman's life and love, and Vienna, land of nocturnal enchantment, serves as the background.

WHEN you see Evelyn Laye, the distinguished prima donna of "Bitter Sweet," opening at the Royal Alexandra Theatre on April 14th, you feel as though you were looking at all the

grand ladies of the stage rolled into one, and when, and if, you are privileged to meet her in the more intimate surroundings of her hotel or apartment, you understand why this is so.

Miss Laye, who has won both fame and fortune in her native land by her exceedingly fine work behind the footlights, has the grand manner and the honest simplicity that are equally the natural accompaniment of the really great.

Since she was a tiny child she has been on the stage. Her parents were stage people and did their best to keep her from following in their footsteps. This is her first visit to America, where she has been greeted with acclaim on all sides.

To judge Miss Laye's age by the rare and mellowed quality of her art would be to label her. She has, by long and arduous effort, placed herself at the very topmost rung of her profession. Her intelligence and her beauty—she is of the blond English type—form a rare combination. But like most favored folk, gifts of nature that would to others seem priceless, she scorns as mere accidents in the theme song of her life.

"I would rather be plain and intelligent than to be the greatest beauty on earth," Miss Laye informed her interviewer, revealing in a smile so charming that it seemed a shame to waste it on one individual, the impossibility of her ever achieving any such choice.

"It is through intelligence that one lives and grows and makes one's work worth while," she continued thoughtfully. And she talked of the many adventures that she had met along the way. Modest she is, and remarkably so, considering the exceptional success that she has achieved on the English stage.

It is, however, an honest artistic sense of modesty, and no false notion of her own value. She talks with judgment on things concerning her life in the theatre and of her contacts with life outside the theatre. Like all really great artists, she is never satisfied with what she does. Always she is trying to better her work. She studies her characters from every angle. She adds shade and color to them as a painter works before his easel—only her canvas is the audience before which she is playing.

She has to an extraordinary degree a theatrical sense. Her movements are graceful, her speech evenly timed, phrased with a true ear for the beauty that English speech is capable of. As she tells you of her harried past—she has risen from abject poverty to her present place in the sun of prosperity—you seem to travel with her, hand in hand, along the way. She is proud of what she has accomplished, and she has a right to be. But she is jealous of time and its limitations.

"I do not want to be old and worn out at thirty-five," she said, "and I don't intend to be. I love my work. I want people to like me for my work."

And so they have, both for her work in "Bitter Sweet" and for her own charming personality.

ON WEDNESDAY, April 23rd, in the Royal York Hotel Concert Hall, Maestro Carboni will present three short operas from the Opera Comique Theatre (Paris) repertoire translated from French with scenery, costumes and orchestral accompaniments. Two of these works have never yet been performed in English on this continent and have been specially translated into English for Signor Carboni. They are "The Châlet" by Adolphe Adam and "The Deceitful Lovers" by Edouard Misse. The third work is Paer's delightful "Le Maître de Chapelle" or "The Choir Master." The performance is under the auspices and in aid of the East York Branch of the Victorian Order of Nurses.

LESLIE HOLMES has been engaged to sing the "Elijah" in London, and the "Christus" of Bach's St. Matthew Passion at the Town Hall, Birmingham, with Dr. Adrian Boult conducting, and at Yorkminster.

Ottawa Temple Choir

BY G. W. RICHARDSON

ONE of the outstanding musical events of the past season in Ottawa was the annual concert of the Ottawa Temple Choir presented in the hall of the Glebe Collegiate on March 25. This concert was given under the patronage of their Excellencies Viscount and Viscountess Willingdon, and the British

High Commissioner, Sir William Clark and Lady Clark. The Ottawa Temple Choir has established a high reputation not only in Canada but in the United States, and the annual concert in the home city is a feature event that becomes more popular each year.

It has been the aim of the Conductor, Mr. Cyril J. L. Rickwood, to develop the choir gradually, and with this policy in view he started the choir in the first year with a programme that in some respects may be considered quite elementary. Each year several more difficult compositions have been included and in this way the choir has received a foundation upon which its future success will be well founded.

This year the main number on the programme was Schumann's "The Luck of Edenhall," a choral ballad by Uhland, accompanied by full orchestra. "The Luck of Edenhall" is not one of Schumann's best works, but its proper rendering is a critical test for an experienced choir, and unless the legend underlying the number is interpreted its presentation can only be a failure. Under the capable direction of Mr. Rickwood, the Ottawa Temple Choir presented this number in well high, faultless style and it was a delight to the large audience. The control of the conductor was particularly apparent in the interspersed piano passages. The solo parts were capably rendered by Fred Merryweather, the Lord (tenor), and Leslie McKenna, the Butler (bass). McKenna has a rich, sonorous and resonant voice, and the part of the Butler could not have been placed to better advantage. This was the first occasion on which "The Luck of Edenhall" was presented on this side of the Atlantic.

Beethoven's "Vesper Hymn" was most effectively rendered by the choir, and the response of the audience at the close of this number was once again an indication that in male choir work, at least, the unaccompanied numbers capably and efficiently sung have a particular appeal. This also applied to "A Slumber Song," Lohr, and "I Would I Were a Glowworm," Irish air, arranged by Rhoades.

On the whole the concert was a most creditable one, and its success should inspire the Conductor and members of the Ottawa Temple Choir to yet greater efforts in the future. In developing the Ottawa Temple Choir to its present high standard, Mr. Cyril J. L. Rickwood has shown qualities of leadership that mark him as one of the leading choir conductors in North America, and the future attainments of this choir in international competitions will be looked forward to with more than ordinary interest.

The accompanying artist at this concert was Miss Bettina Vegara, of Toronto. Although only fifteen years of age, Bettina Vegara has already a high reputation in Toronto as a violinist, and it is much to her credit that she lived up to this high reputation at her initial appearance in Ottawa. She is not a prodigy but she has marked talent as a violinist and this talent is being capably developed by her master, Dr. Kunitz. Miss Vegara's future looks bright and will be watched with interest.

Beauty specialists are reported to be starting a trade paper. The make-up should be particularly attractive.—*Punch*.

Officer—"Flag of truce, Excellency!" His Excellency—"What do the revolutionists want?" Officer—"They would like to exchange a couple of generals for a can of condensed milk."—*Passing Show*.

Young Wife—"How fortunate I am in possessing a husband who always stays at home in the evening." Bosom Friend—"Yes. Your husband never was much addicted to pleasure."—*Sidmouth Observer*.

"I am always ill the night before a journey." "Then why don't you go a day earlier?"—*Gutterez*.

Frank—"I don't see how you tell those Smith twins apart." Hank—"That's easy. Mabel always blushes when we meet."—*Tiger*.

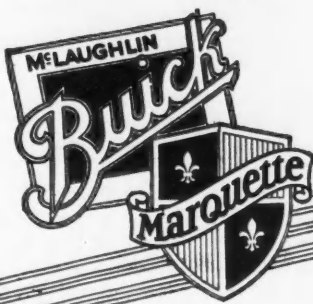


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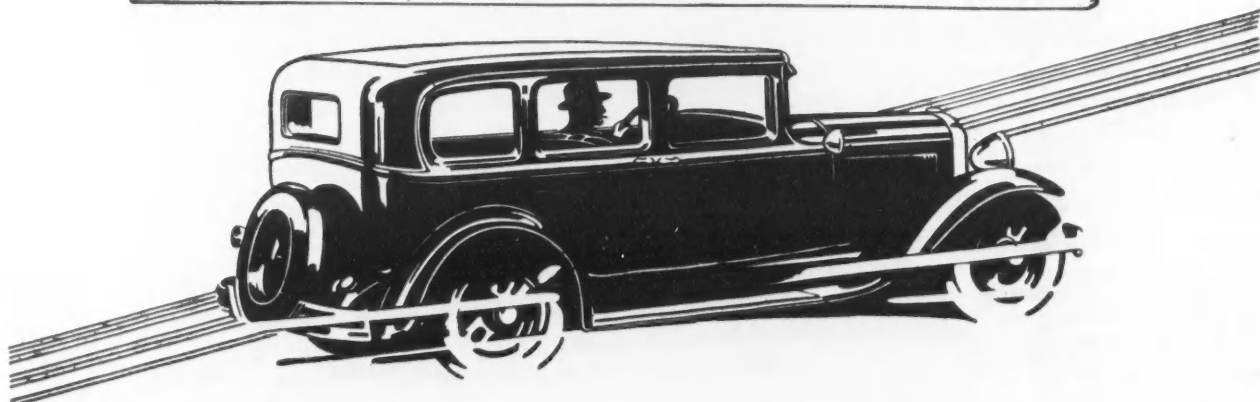
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Group of Seven

BY C. C. MacKAY

IN the Exhibition of the Group of Seven, and allied painters, at the Toronto Art Gallery at present, the most interesting work is that of Arthur Lismer. An examination of his paintings, and the five excellent drawings shown by him, leaves one with the strong impression that the artist is striving for a new form of expression, with a richness of pattern, and that he is at the same time working out for himself a new palette, which will include colors of brilliancy and richness which in the last few years have been unfortunately lacking in Canadian paintings. For the moment, the experiment is not entirely successful—one's first impression of "Little Cove, Georgian Bay," for instance is not altogether favorable; "Sunlight in the Wood," is a much more satisfactory work. The brilliant colors are not yet happily combined, but the pattern is admirably handled. These paintings, and particularly the remarkably fine drawings, have what we have been missing for so long, vivacity, movement, and joyousness. It is to be hoped that this will drive the gloom, the completely static quality, out of their pre-eminent position for a while.

It is with relief also that we see some of Lawren Harris's really glorious houses again, for the first time in a long time. His "Summer Cottage, Grimsby Park," and "Light-house, Father Point," are perhaps the finest pictures in the exhibit, though



EVELYN LAYE
As she appears in an episode from "Bitter Sweet."

Bertram Brooker's "Snow Fugue," of an almost Japanese charm, runs them a close second. Mr. Brooker's attempt at color, in the other picture he shows, is poor: despite the rather timid color range he allows himself. It is sombre and triste. The determined sombreness of Lawren Harris's later landscapes continues to leave an impression more literary than aesthetic. A delightful piece of work, full of a refreshing sensibility reminiscent rather of new movements in French paintings than of Canada, is "Oakdale Place," by L. L. Fitzgerald of Winnipeg. It is characterized by a lovely delicacy of color and a fine simplicity of style, effortless and rhythmical, and is altogether a memorable little work.

Certain of the painters who can usually be depended on for painting of outstanding worth, in this exhibit prove a little disappointing. A. Y. Jackson is an artist for whom one has the highest consideration, yet his latest work leaves one dissatisfied. There is a curious shade of red that runs all through it, and an over-laboring of the wavy line in composition, that combine to make these the productions on view in this exhibit unhappy in their effect. F. H. Varley displays five studies in a hazy pink that is decidedly weak. Yvonne McKague's "Lake Superior" is vastly inferior to her usual strong compositions. And Prudence Heward, whose handling of the human figure is certainly the finest in Canada, has adopted the combination of magenta, blue and purple, with allied shades that seem to be the unpleasant fashion in the last year or so. The fad for bluish reds and reddish blues combined is one that cannot be sufficiently deplored.

A number of paintings by Edwin Holgate are exhibited here, the best of which is a charming little "Interior, North Shore." His nudes are very capable works, but somehow lack the significance of Prudence Heward at her best, though his color is better than hers. Emily Carr shows some curious and impressive interpretations of the Canadian forest, but unfortunately, like so many of Lawren Harris's landscapes, they leave one with an impression not at all aesthetic, but literary. Not that they are not in many respects composed with capable artistry, but one feels in looking at the green pattern that the artist has started from an essentially literary idea, not at all from an aesthetic emotion which she wishes to convey. The best of her pictures is "Kispiox Indian Village."

The landscapes of Frank Carmichael are if anything better than usual. His evident delight in compositions in planes broken by charmingly movement upward lines, and his unusual vivacity in handling cloud formations, combine with his sensitive color to make works of outstanding charm. Of the bigger pictures, "Whitefish Hills," and the "Village of Whitefish Hills" are particularly successful. "The Bay of Islands" is much better in its smaller form than in the larger. In the bigger picture, the composition seems a bit broken, the foreground and the rest of the picture seem to part company. But the smaller form is a sheer delight. In A. L. Casson's large group, the best are "Credit Forks," and "House at Haliburton," fresh in color and free of the rather unpleasant inky blue that creates an atmosphere of depression in most of the others, without giving them force. "Haliburton Swamp" is another good work in this group, restless and "tourmented" in composition. Kathleen Munn's drawings are remarkable, strong and sure, with an admir-

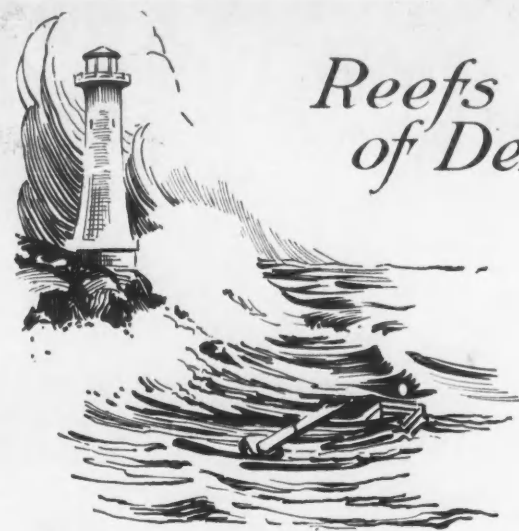
Austin, some interesting etchings and aquatints by John Cotton, very good dry points by M. P. Macdonald, including a portrait of Ramsay MacDonald, W. J. Phillips displays some of his charming wood-blocks.

Vignettes of Manhattan

(Continued from Page 5)

the earliest party. Young men in the obsolete military uniforms of other days, like the handsome dark green and black garb of the old Rifle Brigade give variety to the scene. Young people of to-day realize what joyous dances the polka and schottische really were. Altogether the 1875 party has the colorful atmosphere of the old fashioned "Christmas Annuals." The 1895 party in detail reflects fashions and fads well within the memory of people of middle age. The girls and boys who have grown up in this century have a chance to realize how charming their mothers must have looked as girls. Mr. Coward suggests the atmosphere of the mid nineties by other means than costume, when four young aesthetes appear wearing green carnations. In 1895 Oscar Wilde (on the verge of a great catastrophe) was at the zenith of his fame and influence; and the vogue for strange, exotic, artificial things was reflected not only in the drawings of Beardsley, but in much literature of the time. Youths actually banged their hair and wore green carnations. A young novelist who afterwards became famous made his first bid for public attention with an anonymous satire on the craze for artificiality and unhealthy aestheticism entitled "The Green Carnation." His name was subsequently disclosed as Robert Hichens. It was a mischievous thought on the part of Noel Coward to introduce four youths of the "pansy" type wearing the sickly symbol of the movement, and one of the many minor touches which in "Bitter Sweet" evoke the past.

The refusal of Trotsky's application for permission to enter Spain is believed to have been influenced by the



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suspicion that he was designing to find an opportunity of waving the Red Flag in the capacity of a bull-fighter. —Punch.

One reason which is assigned for the possibility that the Chinese civil war may not be resumed this spring is the lack of public interest. —Punch.

The exceptional demand for seats to view the Grand National may be judged from the fact that it is now impossible to secure even a saddle. —Punch.

A football expert advocates the experiment of having two centre-forwards in each team. Another suggestion is that some teams would do better with two goal-keepers. —Punch.

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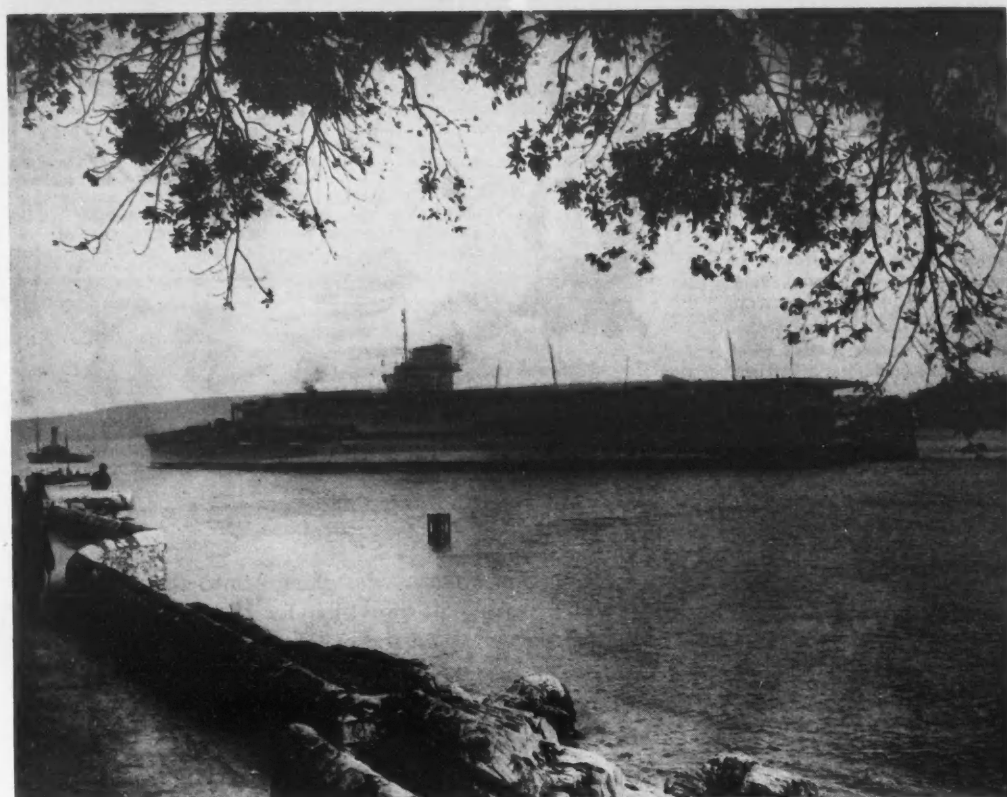
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After the Poets!

By W. McRAE FAWCETT

EVER since some far away day in the past, and perhaps farther than that, poets have occupied that very enviable position, the centre of our literary cosmos. Readers, though they are ready to recognize the claims of the poets to such a position as valid, do not like the manner in which poets have taken advantage of the position. It may be that poets have been acting quite unwittingly in the matter; then, again, it may be that they have been acting quite deliberately. It is hard to say. Perhaps, that is why critics have refrained from trying to say. At any rate, the world turns on and poets display themselves in excessive solar splendour and draw to themselves from the public much unmerited awe. No one dares to suggest that this splendour of theirs is gross exaggeration caused by a hanging in the west above the horizon or that—horror!—it is merely a cometary illusion that will one day fade away.

People are not even indifferent. They are encouraging. Each person who has his pet poet and, though acquaintance often extends only to the thin volume of verse (sometimes uncultured), each person will tell you that he would not part with this thin volume for the world. It is worth two or three dramas, four or five biographies, and six or seven novels. The question naturally comes up—Is it fair of the poets to accept such worship?

Of course, all of us, at one time or another, have heard the whisper that poets are gods. We do not know who started the whisper and, even if we did, we probably would not have nerve enough to go forth and say. But we do know who would like to keep the whisper up. It is the poets themselves for, if disbelief in their godhead is ever set up, the present devotional attitude of the public will quickly change.

Accordingly, it might not be out of place to suggest that the public assume some initiative in the matter and go after the poets. Still granting the pre-eminence of the poets, the pub-

lic could question their godhead. It would not be necessary to do it directly, either. It could be done indirectly, by questioning the inspiration of the poets on certain subjects. Spring is a good subject to attack because, in the Spring, poets are provoked most. They write reams and reams about Spring, twice as much as about any other season, and they speak of it in an unusually dogmatic way. Seeds must quiver in a ground that is warm and damp. . . . blades of grass and flowers, fresh and green, must push themselves up beneath the caressing rays of a bright, warm sun. . . . fragrant blossoms must peep forth in every imaginable colour. It may be the rule for sunny Italy to permit such phrases but it should be the exception to the rule in Canada. Are we, as loyal Canadians going to stand for it? No; let us step fearlessly forth with something like the following:

To Spring Poets

Oft, in the sessions of sweet, silent thought,
We ask ourselves if Canadian poets see
Our northern Spring as plainly as they ought,
Or if they only claim they do while we,
Cleverly caught by that too inscrutable height
Which is Parnassus, without a word, agree.
Oft do we ask ourselves if all they write
About our Spring, is what our Spring could be
And not that which it is. In countless lays,
Our bards have pictured Spring a tripping thing,
A lithesome sprite, soft green beneath the rays
Of some un-Canadian sun; but, then, the sting!—
On every side lie melting snow and slush,
Turning firm earth to mud, without a blush.
The poets will see that this is an

implied broadside at their godhead, but they will not dare to accuse us of the implication, preferring to have us believe it is "too absurd for words." Instead, they will launch a sonnet on destructiveness, or some such subject, probably entitled, "To Breakers-of-Images".

But we would anticipate this. There is nothing like knowing ahead of time

what your opponent is going to do. We would turn around with a batch of already-written triolets, somewhat after the following:

To Spring

That plunderer, Winter, has had his fill,
Dear Spring, begin your noble task.
Burn up the coal that we have still,
That plunderer, Winter, has had his fill.
Can coal be burnt in Summer, we ask!—

Begin, dear Spring, to rain and chill,
The plunderer, Winter, has had his fill,
Dear Spring, begin your noble task.

And—

To April

April, this to welcome you,
After Winter's Arctic hand,
Mud and rain, pneumonia too,
April, this to welcome you—
With thawed out feet on which to stand

We'd gladly bear a plague of flu!—
April, this to welcome you
After Winter's Arctic hand. . . .
And so forth. Readers never will be slaves!

A proposal to reopen the North Wales gold-mines, as a means of providing employment, is under consideration, and there is said to be a strong local feeling in favour of inviting Mr. Lloyd George to hew the first nugget. —Punch.

At Budapest a speed contest for barbers has just been held. Probably the spectators were asked if they would like anything on.—Punch.

In consequence of the threatened rise in the price of petrol it is said that several owners are now trying to wean their baby two-seaters.—Punch.



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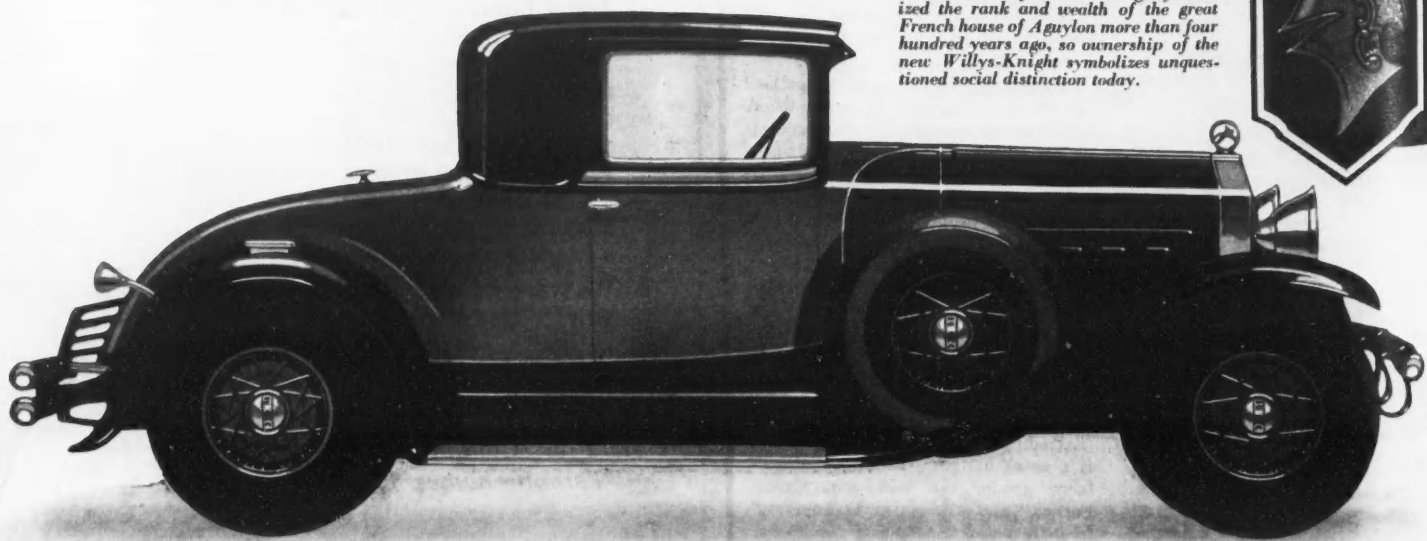
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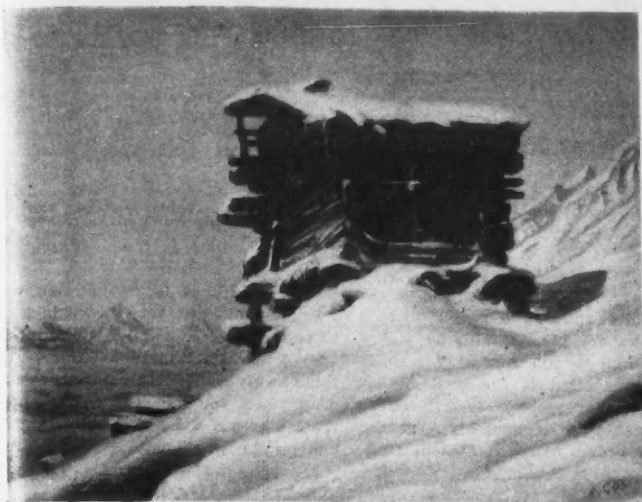


SATURDAY NIGHT

WOMEN'S SECTION

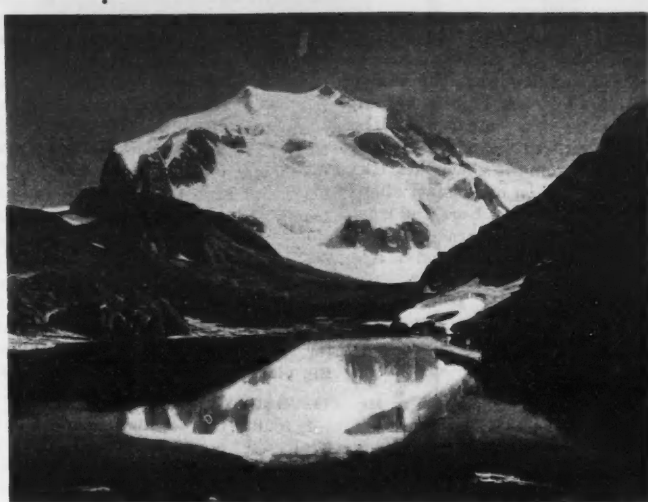


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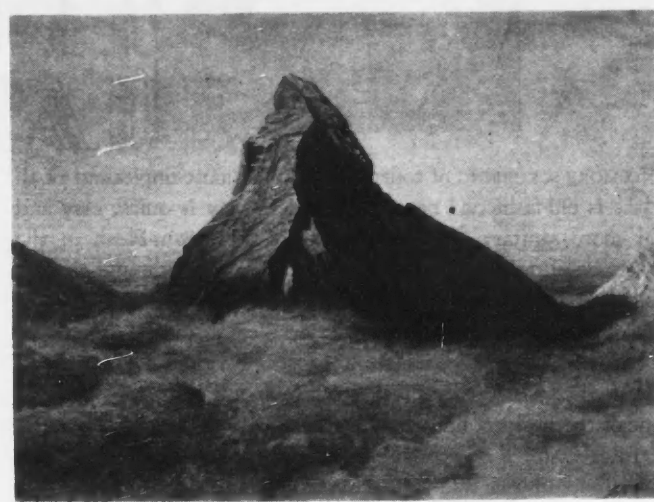
ANCIENT ALPINE CHALET: WINTER

A landscape by the famous Swiss painter, Albert Gos, who is holding an Exhibition at the Malloney Galleries, Toronto, this month.



MONTE ROSA AND RIFFELSEE

One of the landscapes by the noted Swiss painter, Albert Gos, who is holding an Exhibition at the Malloney Galleries, Toronto, this month.



THE MATTERHORN AT SUNRISE

One of the landscapes of the distinguished Swiss painter Albert Gos, on exhibition at the Malloney Galleries, Toronto, this month.

Palm Sunday In A Land of Palms By Mary Dawson Snider

IT WAS Palm Sunday in a land of palms. Around a clearing on the river bank where the party were encamped stiff straight fronds of the manicol palm scissored noisily in the breeze. Their spreading glossy leaves, with those of the bayonet, coconut and eta palms, formed arches and arcades to the dark South American bush. On the forest's border blossomed flowers resembling lilies with green and white petals emerging from scarlet sheaths shaped like lobster claws. "Tigersite" was also there, its bloom a crimson quill a foot and a half in length and its mottled green and brown leaves giant replicas of the ladder's tongue that grows in North American woods.

Stained with vegetation, smoothly rounded where it dropped to the rapids, the river shone like a polished topaz. White and creamy chocolate it churned in a series of cascades over sun baked rocks just above the camp.

"Good mawning, Master. Good mawning, Mistress. You have tea or cocoa-tea dis mawning?"

Thus Jones, cook-butler of the expedition from Georgetown on the British Guiana coast to Kaieteur Falls deep in the heart of the colony's wilderness, awakened Paul and Peter, in his unvarying fashion.

Paul and Mrs. Paul, whom college classmates had named Peter, were sleeping heavily. From dawn till dark the day before they had travelled in a batteau on the Essequibo and Potaro rivers. There was a hard portage of seven miles ahead for their boat crew of fourteen Hindus, blacks and Indians. Equipment and provisions for the ten day trip would all have to be toted through the woods. Even drinking water for the two whites of the party had to be carried, for only natives can drink bush water with impunity.

Jones, oldest of the crew, was as usual first up. His grizzled head bent over a brazier fire before any of the others had tumbled from hammocks slung beneath the rest-house where slept "the Master" and "the Mistress."

"Mawning Jones" mimicked Peter, trying not to giggle. "Tea for the Master and cocoa-tea for me."

Peter always laughed over Jones' greeting. With his boyhood training as an English officer's servant, all morning beverages were "tea" to him. She smothered her merriment now with sudden raiment she had carefully shrouded in mackintoshes the night before.

Brief as had been her sojourn in the tropics Peter had learned that so damp were the nights that clothing left uncovered became moist as though spread on a dewy lawn.

"Wet as a dishcloth, Paul-o" she chirruped now, holding her clothes to view. "Freckle yourself and bring in the wash there's a dear. It's half an hour since the last shower. Ten minutes of this sun should dry even a blanket. You'll find all our clean undies on those funny shrubs outside the window."

"Seven o'clock Master and Mistress—" again came the voice of Jones.

Paul stepped from behind the sleeping room partition to the panorama of palms, racing brown water, dark bush and vaulted dome of bright blue sky, asking:

"How can you tell the time, Jones, without a watch?"

Gravely the old darkey answered. "Baboons come down to de ribber to drink ebbery mawning at four o'clock, Master. I hear dem calling."

"Tarrots fly in de sky at five o'clock. Den I watch de sun."

"Good mawning, Mistress!"

Gallantly the old servitor drew back a smoothed stump from the table, stood behind Peter until she was seated, and pushed the makeshift chair to place before adding:

"You cocoa-tea am ready."

"Tea" despatched the long portage was commenced. Nuts carpeted the floor of the forest. They could almost be seen growing so moist and warm was the temperature.

Where piled upon each other their roots reached down between their fellows seeking the rich loam. Sprouting nuts stood inches high above the earth. They gave unready springiness to the trail, making it, Paul said "comfortable as walking on a mattress paved with cobblestones."

Cuppa ropes intrigued Peter. Thick as a man's arm they grew all of sixty feet in the air beside straight trees.

Shells or pods of cuppa nuts, pinked out like water lilies, strewed the path.

Cuppa flowers big as saucers floated down brown creeks of the forest. Dream lotus blooms they drifted, their waxy petals wide open, inner parts of the leaves deep pink, outer edges almost white and centres a mucilaginous primrose.

"Cuppa just very big liana" Felix Hall, black bowman and most interpretive member of the crew explained. "Li-

mas are those tree ropes you call 'telephone lines', Mistress—the kind we cut down with cutlass to clear path for you."

All about them swung this curious vegetable twine, smooth and flexible as wire. Except on creek banks there was no dense underbrush. Gloom of the forest precluded that. Everywhere was a dim green twilight and tree

trunks straining towards a sun they felt but could not see. Above all towered monarch greenhearts, stately, grey and great, their leafy tops a hundred and twenty five feet in the air.

Once there came an ominous creaking and a cry of warning from Felix Hall. Back to Paul's arms fled Peter just as a tree top, weakened by ants, crashed from a height of sixty feet to the path where she had been.

The little company were strung in single file for a quarter of a mile along the line through the bush. With the crash came an enquiring cry from the foremost Indian:

"All clear?"

"All clear" sang his fellows who were following, and, "All clear" came the musical call of reassurance from negroes in the rear.

"You like to see ant bush, Mistress?" enquired Hall after skirting the trail's most recent obstruction. "This him!"

He had halted by a shrub the size of a blackberry bush, its foliage downy as mullein leaves. Between almost every leaf and stem swelled a protuberance large as a bean. Some of these Hall broke open to show that they were filled with young ants left there to hatch when the leaf was forming.

"Shake me, Paul. Make sure I'm awake", suddenly gasped Peter, her gaze rivetted at her feet. "I see an army advancing with banners."

Crossing the path directly in front of them was a strange procession. Four abreast they marched, each with a green disc held above his head. They advanced from far as could be seen on the right and their column extended until lost to sight in the forest on the left.

Paralleling them, marching in the opposite direction, in similar formation but without "banners", was another procession.

"Umbrella ants", said Hall. "They carry leaves to their camp. Ones without leaves go back for more."

"See how him help each other?"

Two of the toilers had fallen. A light breeze had caught their green umbrellas and bowled them over. Instantly half a dozen returning workers were beside each cap-sized ant righting him and hoisting his burden aloft.

"Umbrella ants strip an Indian's garden in a night" continued Hall. "They not leave a leaf on his cassava plants. Soon I show you where they live."

Concentration camps of ants are all too numerous in the South. A little further along the line Hall pointed to a mound of leaves shaped like a beehive and a foot and a half in height. Up one side of its slope toiled an army of ants identical with those recently passed. Each insect was the size of the ordinary black ant seen in Canada and each carried a circle of green leaf big as a ten cent piece.

From the apex of the hive a hole, as though bored by

a broomstick in soft earth, led down through the mound of leaves. Straight down this perpendicular tunnel marched the ants, their "umbrellas" over their heads, and up the opposite side climbed workers marching off for more.

"There go the only known farmers of the insect kingdom", said Paul. "Umbrella, or cushie ants, do not eat the plants they destroy. They eat the little mushroom growth that spring from those leaves they store so diligently."

"These won't eat any!" cried Peter, furiously stamping ants and umbrellas deep in the earth.

Instantly sinuous black arms lifted and carried her to the path.

"Mistress!" cried Hall, aghast, placing her on her feet and hurrying her away. "You get hurt! If leader ants swarm across you every ant in whole army follow. They start climb over engineer in bush sleeping in his hammock one night. He go nearly mad. Only way he stopped them was getting in river right up to his neck. Ants can't swim."

"Peter! Peter! what possessed you?" questioned Paul, breathlessly overtaking his abducted bride.

"Lo! the poor Indian—" quoth she, half hysterically.

"Those pathetic little places on the Essequibo river! Don't you remember the tiny clearings, each with its deserted hut—"

"Benab" corrected Paul.

"Deserted benab, then—They were abandoned because those ants made umbrellas out of the cassava the Indians cleared the land to plant. Once the ants found the place it would have been useless putting in another crop. The pests would come again looking for more food."

"It was the squaws did all the planting, too! And the gardening! After all their hard work those little black devils killed the cassava that meant for flour. I just know there wasn't any bread or the poor Indian babies and they dwindled and died! I'd like to bring an army of northern housewives to fight the ants of this land."

"Fight 'em with science—not shoes, Peterkin" laughed Paul, foreboding to remind her that flu, not famine, had been responsible for most of the exodus.

When influenza, plague of the twentieth century, reached the South American bush whole families were wiped out. Burning with fever the aborigines tried to cool off in the rivers. Pneumonia followed. Mothers and fathers—and children left with no one to tend them—were found dead in their hammocks.

Peter's argument that women had banished the housefly from Canadian homes and might make successful war on any insect pest ended abruptly when they reached the cheerful sunshine of a clearing and its welcome rest-house.



A STEP IN THE STAIR OF THE POTARO RIVER.

—Photo by Canadian Pacific Railway.

above the long portage. Only twice in the bush had they seen the sky. Forest gloom becomes depressing.

Jones soon spread a tempting noon-day meal which Canadians would call lunch or dinner, but which he, in plantation style, named "breakfast".

Hardly were Paul and Peter seated before winged insects shaped like flies but with tawny-brown fuzzed backs discovered the food and alighted on it. "Bee-flies" Peter called them and refused to let them share her meal. Continuous waving of a palm leaf over the board only partly cleared it of the invaders.

It looked as though Peter would go hungry, but Paul's resourcefulness prevented that. He spread a trail of sugar along the railing of the rude verandah where their table was set. In five minutes not a mongrel bee hovered near and the rail was embossed with them. Paul and Peter were left free to appease their hunger and to listen undisturbed to the whisper of the pines on the swift Potaro's banks.

Edgar Wallace

By P. W. LUCE

EDGAR WALLACE, the founding adopted by an English fish porter, who at 54 years of age has become known as one of the most prolific writers in the world's history, with 147 books to his credit at the moment this goes to press, with total sales of over 5,000,000 copies annually, strongly recommends newspaper work for any person who is ambitious to become a writer. He himself stepped from journalism to authorship, and it is largely due to his early association with the press that he is able to turn out 16,000 words of "copy" a day, and an occasional play over the week-end.

"Every young author imitates somebody, consciously or unconsciously," said Mr. Wallace recently. "I know that in my own case I imitated Kipling, whom I have always greatly admired. I told him so a few years later, when I was struggling up the ladder though still a long way from having arrived."

"You might have done worse," smiled Kipling. "I have often imitated myself with much pleasure and some credit, and I would do it again if I was young enough."

Encouraged by Rudyard Kipling's good-humor—which, be it confessed, is not always a present attribute—Mr. Wallace asked the great man a question which has since been asked of Wallace himself many times:

"How does it feel to be a successful writer?"

Kipling pulled at his pipe and scowled pleasantly under his bushy eyebrows for a moment, then said:

"I probably think less about myself than you do about yourself—and with less reason!"

After that Edgar Wallace deemed it prudent to switch the conversation to India, which he knows almost as well as Kipling, having served there as a private in the army before beginning his writing career as a war correspondent.

How are the Mighty Fallen

Spokane, Wash.—Mule pack trains have transported hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of liquor from Canada into Washington State, for shipment east, the Government charges. Press report.

O! faithful, uncomplaining, gentle beast,

Both man resort to depths so basely low?

Driving you headlong o'er the wintry snow,

Carrying liquor wherewithal to feast

The appetites of gentlemen down east.

At least so come reports from Spokane Wash.

They say that you with expert muleteer,

Must cross the border bearing whiskey, beer,

Slow gin and other potent drinks by gosh!

Can this be true, or is it only bosh?

You, who in war time balked, refused to pull,

And swung withal a most unerring hoof,

Now unresisting carry "overproof",

On which perchance some Yankee may get full.

Is this a fact or is it merely "bull"?

Yes, you who erstwhile fought your country's wars,

With tooth and hoof and voice, now peddle gin;

And thus amendment eighteen contravene;

Conscripted to perform nefarious chores,

For Uncle Sam, who has no liquor stores.

We do not wish to chide, we merely warn.

Desist, we urge you. Why besmirch your soul?

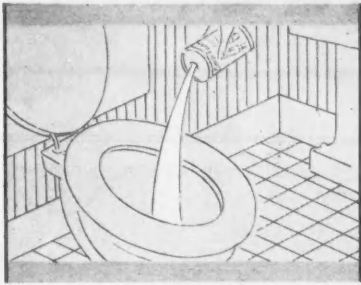
What if in days to come your little foal,

Should learn of it and point to you with scorn?

Ah? then you'd wish you never had been born.

—ROGER B. PRIESTMAN.

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NO MORE SCRUBBING of toilet bowls! That most unpleasant of all tasks is old-fashioned now. The modern way is quick, easy and far more sanitary. . . . Just sprinkle a little Sani-Flush in the toilet bowl, follow the directions on the can, flush, and the job is done—better than it was ever done before. The bowl is spotless and snow-white. All germs are killed, all odors eliminated. Even the hidden trap, which no brush can reach, is purified and cleansed. . . . Try Sani-Flush tomorrow and relieve yourself of one of the heaviest household burdens. Sold by grocery, drug and hardware stores everywhere in convenient punch-top cans, 35c. Distributed by Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada.

Sani-Flush



CLEANS CLOSET
BOWLS WITH-
OUT SCOURING

A Housekeeping Diary

By JEAN FERRAR

MONDAY:

Mr. Smiggs is such a nice butcher. I am glad we are settled at last. It gives us more dignity to have a real family butcher,—like putting in a vegetable garden and having your name in the telephone book. Pretty soon nobody will know that we never kept house before.

I think I will keep Mr. Smiggs. He looks just like the English pictures of butchers, and he always has a clean apron on. The roast of beef he sent us for Sunday was delicious, and he cut it within ten cents of what I ordered. I'm going to show Jack that I can keep house on our budget allowance. Last week when I ordered meat from the man on the corner he sent me a roast costing \$2.45, and I told him it wasn't to go over \$2. Mr. Smiggs keeps fish too. Mrs. Smiggs sits in a little glass box and keeps the books.

TUESDAY:

I am very much disappointed in Mr. Smiggs. The potatoes he sent me are nearly all bad. Just the ones on top were good. I told him so this morning when I ordered the halibut for dinner. He said it was the time of the year. Then the halibut didn't come until after Jack had come home and he had to help me cook it. It was just the funny little slices from near the thing's tail, and he charged

me 40 cents a pound for it. I know it is only 30 cents downtown. I'm going to read the advertisements to-night and see if I can't do better by getting my things from downtown.

WEDNESDAY:

I got such a lot of bargains today by telephoning downtown for my groceries and meat. Only I ran up a big bill, and used up nearly all my week's housekeeping money. And I got such a big piece of meat for just two of us. I'll have to have stew and croquettes and shepherd's pie all the rest of the week. You can't very well order one or two chops from a big place and have them sent, as you can from a little place near home. And the shredded wheat and the butter were all jammed together. I'll have to serve it like cornflakes and pretend it's a new brand. I had to wait in all afternoon so I could pay the man, for he couldn't have left the things. Big places are so cold and impersonal.

THURSDAY:

I found the loveliest store today. Really it is perfectly satisfactory. Jack's people were coming for dinner, and I wanted to get some nice lettuce for salad, so I went out scouting. It is about three blocks away, and they keep meat and groceries and vegetable seeds, and dill pickles, (Jack is so fond of them,) and they are Scotch too, so they are sure to be honest.



FOUR-OF-A-KIND
Leota, Mary, Mona and Roberta, pretty quadruplet daughters of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Keys of Hollis, Okla., whose arrival in this world all happened on the same day. —Wide World Photos.

The lettuce was delicious, and I got some nice rhubarb too and made a deep rhubarb pie. I told the man I would like to run a weekly account with him, (that is the way mother has done for years.) It will be so comfortable to telephone my meat and grocery orders in all at the one time.

FRIDAY:

Gracious! I'm gasping yet over the bill I got with my order from MacWhirter's today. That man ought to be a stock broker. His mind is made for dealing in large sums of money. He charged me 60 cents for butter that I can get for 45 cents downtown; 40 cents for tomatoes that are only 30 cents, and 60 cents for eggs that I saw marked 45 in a store I passed on the car. Only it would have taken too long, and another carfare to get off and buy them. I believe I saw farmers' prices for new laid eggs at the market quoted at 40 cents in the papers for last Saturday. Tomorrow, if it's a nice day, I'm going to get up early and take Jack's club bag and buy all my week-end provisions at the market. The market is so inspiring to a housekeeper's soul anyway, with its heaps of greenstuff and flowers and puppy dogs and chickens. I think every housewife should shop at the market. It encourages the farmers.

SUNDAY:

The farmers don't need encouraging. It wouldn't do to say on Sunday just what I think they do need. Yesterday Alice and I went down to the market early. I had the club bag and a list of things I needed. I checked off the list as I went through, but that doesn't mean I bought the things. I just priced them. They let you do this for nothing. The only thing I could have got cheaper than uptown, (where they deliver them for you,) was a basket of apples.

I got some eggs at 45 cents from such a nice, rosy-faced farmeress who said they had been laid on Friday. She said it so solemnly that I could see the golden-brown hens stalking off to their tidy nests to lay their quota for market day. I had to break three of them this morning to get one that would hold together long enough to poach for Jack's breakfast. The less offensive of the others I used in a rice pudding with lots of nutmeg and sugar for flavoring, if you know what I mean.

Alice and I had an ice cream, so we really didn't save anything on the basket of apples. If it didn't cost 38 cents in carfare, I'd go back to the market next Saturday and tell that nice lady to keep her eyes on those hens. They're fooling her.

The butcher tied up the roast in newspaper and it leaked and stained

the nice lining of Jack's club bag, but I haven't told him yet. It would take three bunches of their lettuce to make one of Mr. MacWhirter's. But I got some lovely watercress. Only it comes dear when you add the carfare and the ice cream sodas that Alice and I had on the way home.

I was going to post a letter this morning, and Mr. Smiggs was standing in his doorway. He said "Good Morning Mrs. McBryde," just as if I'd been housekeeping for years. He had such lovely fresh whitefish on ice that I went in and got some for tomorrow, with some parsley and some nice new carrots. Jack will have what he calls a bang-up dinner, and I'll make a lemon pudding. Mr. Smiggs is a nice butcher, and I think I'll keep him. He said he was sorry about the potatoes, and it probably wasn't his fault anyway. Housekeeping is so exciting.

The Channel Tunnel

A PERIOD of sixty years has passed since the project of a railway tunnel under the Straits of Dover began to be actively discussed. The pros and cons were energetically canvassed, but without producing a definite balance of opinion either way. For most of the time, however, military considerations were paramount, and as long as successive Governments, accepting the judgment of their military advisers, vetoed the project on strategic grounds, the discussion of other factors never engaged what may be called official attention. Rather more than a year ago, however, the then Prime Minister, Mr. Baldwin, announced that the matter had reached such a stage that a thorough examination of its economic as well as strategic aspects had become necessary, and a committee has now issued its reports. Those who expected a clear cut recommendation will be disappointed, for in respect of certain vital factors the committee has been unable to come to a clear conclusion. So far as geological and engineering difficulties are concerned, the committee goes no further than to say that it is probable that the difficulties could be overcome, but the element of doubt could not be resolved unless a pilot tunnel were first driven under the Channel. The tunnel would cost over five millions, or one-fifth of the anticipated cost of the complete scheme.

A preliminary test of this kind would, therefore, increase by 20 per cent the amount of capital which would have to be made remunerative by the utilisation of the tunnel.



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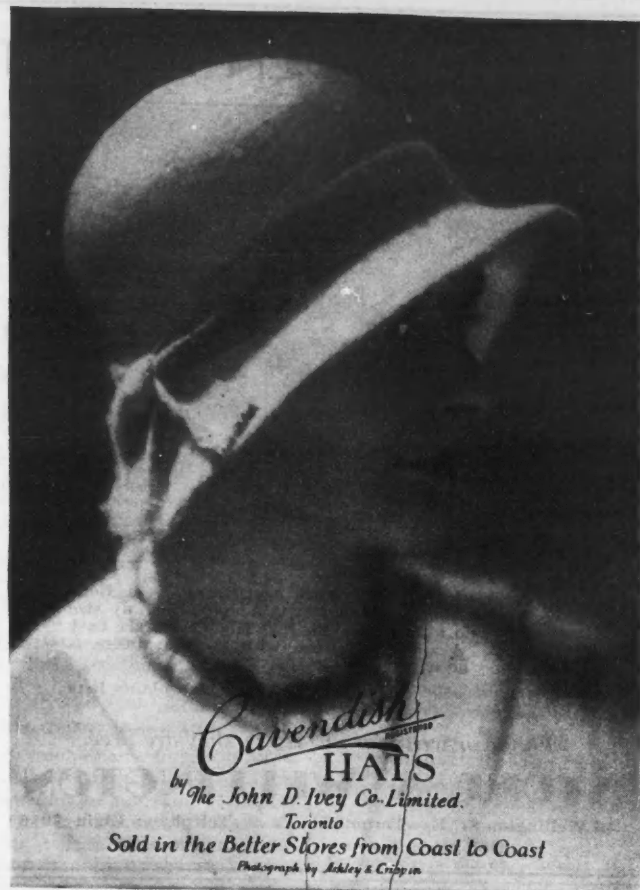
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Plated with chromium . . . the rustless, stainless finish . . . and equipped with a heavy extra-large soap dish of modelled porcelain . . . with a special drain that prevents clogging of soap.



MARK HANNA'S DAUGHTER FIGHTS FOR SENATE SEAT
Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick, Congresswoman-at-Large from Illinois, who is fighting Senator Charles S. Deneen for this year's Republican nomination as candidate for the U. S. Senate, addressing an audience in Chicago, Ill. —Wide World Photos.



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Photograph by Ashley & Crispin



ANDREW McNAUGHTON
Son of Major-General and Mrs. McNaughton, Ottawa.
—Photo by John Powis.

the flapper of the Freedom of the Knees she felt so strongly about. Now that she has submitted to added length in one or two places, she is expected to be equally good humored about it all round.

The waist-line is the next worry. Many of us lost sight of it entirely in the last decade, and hoped comfortably it would never require resurrection. It was so pleasant to be slack and wear a gown that hung easily from the shoulders, with a sort of shoe-string knotted loosely at an indefinite point between the waist line and the knee. We must submit to the burial of that idea it is true, but there is no need to fear the encroachment of the hour-glass atrocity or to anticipate a return of the Empress Josephine frock. The natural female figure has a definite point called a waist-line where any kind of centure like a belt sits more comfortably than anywhere else. And there it should sit today. Princess frocks—beltless bolero frocks—peplum frocks, in all the smartest of these the normal waistline is indicated and not aggravated. If you cannot find that line on your own person you are either slackly overweight or you are old enough to dress becomingly and ignore fashion any how. In the first case you should enroll in the ranks of the eighteen day dieters, and in the second you need only be strong-minded. In either, it is the better part of valour to submit to a foundation garment. This modern version of the corset will do much to reconcile you to Spring Fashions 1930.

Paris or New York

BY MARIE-CLAIRE

M. WORTH, that arbiter of fashion, visiting America lately is reported to have been quite staggered by American fashions. Paris, he declared, had indeed introduced models which differed fundamentally from those of late years, but not this length, this intricacy, this over-decorated style so rampant in America. To those of us who are viewing the new fashions with alarmed dislike this is a very soothing statement. Fifth Avenue has a style significance to us all, but given her choice of a New York or Paris model frock few women indeed would hesitate to take the French one. The season in which a young man's fancy is reputed lightly to turn to thoughts of love is undoubtedly the season when a young, or not so young, woman seriously turns to thoughts of a new wardrobe, so let us consider the new styles.

In the first place, says Paris, skirts are very definitely longer, but not long, except for the formal evening gown. You will find many American adaptations of French models ignoring this and presenting frocks for sport or street wear that remind us horribly of those dreadful years between 1910 and '14 when a band of stocking about two inches wide appeared between the hem of the skirt and the top of the modish boot. This small portion of limb either bagged a little because the boot top fitted too snugly, or looked slightly shrunken because it was too loose. Either was a painful sight and we connect that length of skirt with it although it must be said, in fairness to the skirt, the chief fault lay with the boot. Modern shoes that are trig and low, displaying the charms of the almost invariably slim Canadian ankle do much to reconcile us to any length of skirt.

But we prefer not to be reminded of that inartistic two inches of hose. Fourteen inches from the ground is a safe standard for the skirt of the Spring tailored wardrobe. On the other hand the formal afternoon or evening frock can safely and artistically be much less. The new skirts are even all round and do not dip in the back or fall in handkerchief points to a simulated length. That was wily Paris's plan to insinuate the longer length without too suddenly depriving

The EASTER PARADE



This model shown in Patent Kid, Lido Sand Kid, Navy Blue and White Kid\$14.50

Easter marks the advent of spring. It is a season of brightness and beauty, of gladness and song.

Custom has decreed that one of the manifestations of joyousness shall be the Easter parade, that informal, colorful procession of smartly dressed women.

Join the parade, happy in the thought that no detail of your apparel is open to criticism, from the chic millinery to your modish ARCH-AIDS, and more than all else, your feet are comfortable for ARCH-AIDS need no breaking in.



This model shown in Genuine Biege Water-skin Kid, Brownstone Kid trim\$16.50



This model shown in Brownstone Kid with Biege Clair Kid trimming\$14.50

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MICHAEL MacBRIEN
Son of Major-General and Mrs. J. H. MacBrien, Ottawa.
—Photo by John Powis.



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HOUSE AND HOME THE DREAM HOME IN ACTUALITY

BY W. BREDEN GALBRAITH,
ARCHITECT

AT THIS season, many SATURDAY NIGHT readers are seriously considering matters relative to buying or building new homes. "Whether one buy or build, the investment is substantial in proportion to one's earnings and capital. "The Dream Home" is something for which one has planned for many years, superlatively personal and, when realized, should be a part of oneself. It may be a home purchased ready-built, or specially designed and built to ex-

properties, causing damp basements. The matter of a few inches in level is often important and frequently overlooked.

The exterior design of the home must be pleasing to its owner and one's self respect demands that it be a credit to the community. Commercially, a building less attractive than those surrounding it is a bad investment, hard to sell if occasion arise. Both house and garage should be effectively placed, with due consideration to appearance, convenience and the lighting of rooms. To

but in the detail work of the building itself. On entering, whether the hall be large or small, there should be an effect of comparative spaciousness. The stairway is usually the feature that creates the first impression and may be of very simple but artistic design, with good proportions, having carefully designed newel posts and balustrade.

Individual details should receive careful study. Wood panelling should be constructed in a manner that, in a few years, will not permit the joints to open up, exposing a



THE CITY HOME OF MR. A. R. GREENE, ST. EDMUNDS DRIVE, TORONTO

Where all important matters of design, planning and construction received careful attention. That these principles should apply to homes of moderate cost is illustrated in the case of Mr. Greene's smaller country residence, previously designed by Mr. Galbraith.

press one's own individuality. It should be the embodiment of beauty, destined to hold a sacred place in the affections. No greater love song has ever been written than "Home, Sweet Home."

Whether you buy a house or have one built to suit yourself, many questions arise that are common to both. Many points you have already considered; others may have been overlooked, and are here suggested. You expect to live in this home for many years, for 365 days in the year, 1,000 days in less than three years. Each day will bring close association with its beauty and comfort, or may see the gradual disintegration of its beauty if not properly constructed, and bring petty annoyance and inconvenience if not properly planned.

One first selects a locality of suitable environment for both parents and children; looking for house or lot with congenial surroundings, proper transportation; considering matters such as pavements, sidewalks, sewers, proximity to schools, churches, theatres, shopping district, the lot itself being of the necessary width and depth and having no seriously objectionable features. In some instances, apparently objectionable natural features may cleverly be turned into distinct advantages when building, lots having unusual characteristics offering interesting problems. A lot may, however, form a water basin onto which surface water drains from adjoining

many, the garden is very important, often spoiled by driveway and the location of the garage cutting it up unnecessarily. The garage itself and also the rear of the house should be designed to be attractive, a matter of thought rather than of cost. The day of the backyard and shed is relegated to the past century. Today, people take pride in their immediate surroundings, take an interest in the appearance of properties adjoining, and in so doing are protected by restrictions, by-laws and custom.

The interior layout and arrangement of the home should provide for convenience, comfort, the proper placing of furniture. The home should be planned to facilitate housework, that it may be accomplished expeditiously whether by housewife or hired help, in either instance leaving the housewife more free for social engagements and relieving her of executive worry. The scientific planning of the home is of equal importance with the numerous labor-saving inventions today provided for the housewife. These are important practical matters, dealt with at length in some of our other writings, matters equally important whether buying or building a home. Even such a comparatively trivial item as the misplacing of a door may result in daily annoyance, inconvenience and loss of time.

Within the home, one should find an atmosphere of hospitality and refinement, not only in the furnishings,

strip of unfinished wood. It should be properly put together, like a good door, not of the too prevalent constructing of nailing strips over the joints of plywood. Ornamental plaster work should be carried out with quiet restraint, without bizarre overdoing of otherwise attractive colored textures that are gaining in popularity. Bookcases or other cabinets should show refinement in detail, preferably conforming in motif with the furniture to be used. Too frequently one sees a beautifully furnished room in which the coarseness of the detail work of the fireplace is in rude contrast with the good taste and chaste design of furniture that is the product of the artist, yet the fireplace is generally the architectural feature of a living room. It should be as carefully designed as the most prominent piece of furniture.

Each room should be planned as a unit but who, when looking through a house with the idea of buying, has an opportunity to carefully consider each room separately? The most discriminating selection of furniture and furnishings cannot make fully attractive a room not suitably planned for the placing of the individual pieces. If one has found, ready-built, a house apparently worthy of considering as one's future home, to live in day after day, it would not be unreasonable to prepare a drawing to scale of each important room. Study this carefully in order to visualize the room

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THERE'S been a lot of sound progress made in tooth paste in the last few years.

Today a tooth paste that cares for the gums is a vital necessity, and Ipana is the newer type of dentifrice that meets this demand.

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Gum troubles arise from soft foods and subnormal chewing. Circulation lags within the gums and weak spots develop in their walls. "Pink tooth brush" tells the tale of even more serious troubles on the way.

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For Ipana has the power to tone and invigorate the gums while it cleans the teeth. It contains ziranol, a stimulating hemostatic and antiseptic long used by the profession.

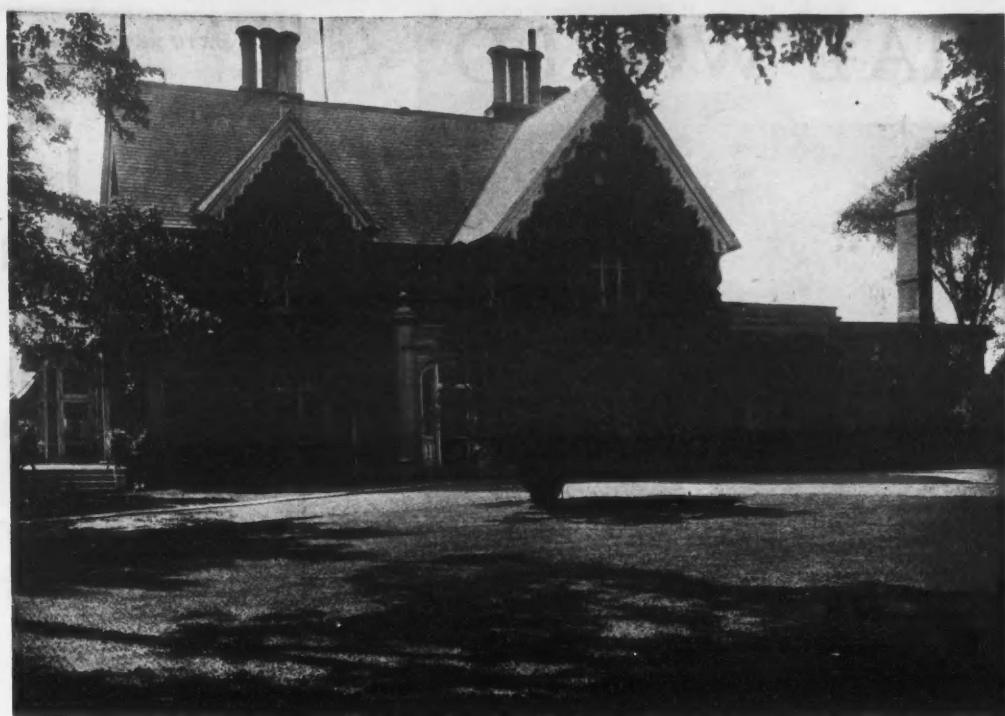
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BRITISH GOVERNMENT BUYS A CANADIAN SHRINE
"Earncliffe," the former historic home of Sir John A. Macdonald, at Ottawa, which has just been acquired by the British Government as the official residence of the British High Commissioner to Canada, and which will be occupied by Sir William Clark, the present High Commissioner, upon completion of alterations to the interior. This photograph was taken last summer, through a vista of beautiful trees for which the grounds are famous.
—Photograph by John Govenlock Dickson.

furnished, to know whether it lend itself to the agreeable placing of furniture without crowding and spoiling the effect. Many large bedrooms, for instance, will not accommodate twin beds while many comparatively small bedrooms are planned to give better wall spaces.

Having found a home that is in a suitable locality, with equally attractive homes surrounding it, amongst future neighbors who offer congenial environment, located on a desirable lot, the building itself being artistic and well planned; or having found a building lot so situated and having decided on the plans of the home to be erected, another most important subject must receive very careful attention if the "Dream Home" of to-day is not to be a keen disappointment of tomorrow. What do you know about its construction? Its present beauty must not blind one to the fact that it is actually composed of cement, stone, brick, of steel, iron, brass and copper, of wood, plaster and paint. Your future pleasure and comfort are dependent on the permanence of those things which appeal to you.

If the foundations are not well built, or if not placed on solid foot-

ings (Do you know what footings are?) there will be undue settlement in the building, resulting in cracks; dampness in the basement, resulting in deterioration and directly influencing your health. If the masonry in the upper walls is not properly mixed and of good materials trouble will result later. If the structural timbers are not of the proper kind of wood or if they are not put together in a workmanlike manner, settlement and shrinkage may run costly decorations; and the same applies to the plaster which, if not of the right materials, properly mixed, properly applied, with attention given that it does not dry out too quickly, will develop cracks and sometimes loosen from the lath. Such defects do not always develop immediately.

If the metal used for eaves troughs and rainwater pipes is not of high quality, it means considerable expense in replacement within a few years, with the repainting perhaps of the whole building. If the flashings at the roofs and other places are not properly put on, leaks may occur within a year or so.

If the heating system is not properly installed or inadequate in respect to even one radiator, if the joints in the construction of the building are not sealed to avoid infiltration of air, if there is not at least reasonable insulation at the weaker points, discomfort and ill health may result. Too small water pipes may cause inconvenience, without you being aware of the cause of lack of a sufficient supply of water. Poor quality plumbing fittings may have to be replaced. Badly placed lighting outlets or lack of sufficient wiring means unnecessary expense in later installations and provision should be made for all such electrical appliances as may be desired later, without having to put in a new service. Poor quality of paint, or good paint carelessly or too thickly applied, has not lasting qualities.

All around us, we see the results of hasty or thoughtless and often ignorant methods of building, with the consequent destruction of beauty, and irritation and expense of the owner of what was to have been the "Dream Home." This is due, in considerable degree, to the fact that people do not use the same thought in buying or building a home that they use in the purchase of a motor car. They know little about mechanics, perhaps, but do know something of the makers' reputations. They usually know less about the manufacturing of a building and

nothing of the builder. Like a motor car, a house should be a product of the right materials, properly put together under the supervision or inspection of one educated to the work. An examination, by one familiar with all the fine details of its make-up, will reveal the good or bad qualities of either. Though much be concealed from the eye, visible things tell the story of construction if one may read the signs.

Many of the points touched upon in this article are dealt with in greater detail in the home plan book "When You Build," of real value to prospective home buyer or builder. The book contains over 100 large pages, beautifully printed and handsomely bound, with over 100 illustrations from photographs and showing dozens of plans of both small and large homes.

The New Cunarder

FOR many months there have been rumours that the Cunard Company intend to lay down a new liner, and much has been said of her size, length, and speed. Only now have Sir Thomas Royden and his colleagues broken the silence by announcing that negotiations are going on with several ship-building firms. For many months past they have been considering and reconsidering the design of the new liner in association with expert committees, and experimental tank tests have also been carried out. No particulars, however, have been revealed, and nothing is known except that in accordance with the invariable Cunard policy the vessel, which will be a steamship and not a motor ship, will be larger and swifter than any under the company's flag. That means that she will be more speedy than the Mauretania, and that she may be faster than the North German Lloyd liner Bremen and the American, Italian and French ships which are to be built in the near future. It can be said that the new Cunarder has been designed in full confidence that she will regain the Blue Ribbon of the Atlantic which was held by the Tyneside-built Mauretania until this famous vessel, now over 22 years old, had to yield to the Bremen. The Mauretania, from the time she was launched in 1907, was a record breaker, and her supremacy on the Atlantic crossing was unchallenged until last summer, when the German liner Bremen set up a new west-bound record of four days seventeen hours and forty-two minutes, which beat the Mauretania's record by eight hours and fifty-two minutes. A fortnight later the Mauretania beat her own record, but failed by four hours and two minutes to beat the new German liner's time. Since the Titanic disaster, any suggestion of ocean racing is deprecated by the big steamship lines, but considerable importance nevertheless is attached to good speed performances.

An Authentic List

These experts are going to thresh the matter out thoroughly in order to obtain an authentic list for inscription on a commemorative tablet which is to be put up at Falmouth, the birthplace of William the Norman, and it is to be feared that many a pious family tradition will be ruthlessly rejected under the cold, impartial scrutiny of the expert eye. Human nature being what it is, those who are thus assailed in their proudest convictions will probably hug them the closer and denounce the investigators for ignorant jack-anapes.

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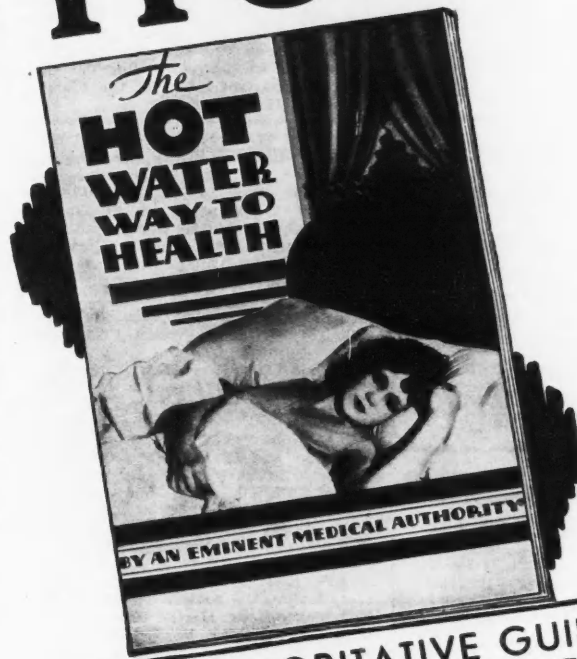
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SPRINKLE a slice of raw ham an inch thick with flour. Melt a little fat in a baking pan, preferably a piece cut from ham, and brown the ham in it. Stir a teaspoon of Mapleine into a half cup of water and a cup of crushed pineapple and pour over the ham. Bake slowly until tender. This is only one of the distinctive Mapleine-savored meat dishes given in our new "MAPLEINE COOKERY." Free on request. In the meantime there's a small recipe folder with every bottle — at your grocer's. Crescent Mfg. Co., Dept. 53, 287 Stanley St., Winnipeg, or 51 Wellington St., W., Toronto.

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ENGAGEMENTS
Lt. Col. Harry H. Alger, M.D., and Mrs. Alger of Stirling, Ontario, announce the engagement of their daughter Dorothy to John D'Éve Villoteau, only son of Monsieur and Madame A. Guillaume Villoteau of Salles, Grande, France. Marriage to take place early in May.

ENGAGEMENTS
The engagement is announced of Agnes Mavis, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John I. Preston of Ottawa, to Mr. Edward S. Gallagher, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Gallagher of Toronto. The marriage will take place at All Saints Church, Ottawa, on Saturday, April 26th.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Ross of Government House, Toronto, are attending the dance given by the Toronto Skating Club at the Arcadian Court on Friday night of this week.

Miss Isobel Ross, of Government House, Toronto, entertained at luncheon on Wednesday of last week in honor of Mrs. Stephen Grey, of Toronto, who with her husband, and her mother, Mrs. W. N. Tilley, sailed the following Friday for England.

A quiet wedding took place at one o'clock on Saturday afternoon, March 29, in the Metropolitan Church, Toronto, when Grace Adella, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Gooderham, became the bride of Mr. Thomas Harold Mason, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. William T. Mason. The ceremony was conducted by Rev. Dr. W. H. Sedgewick and Rev. Solomon Cleaver. Mr. C. S. Allison acted as best man. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. Henry F. Gooderham, was in a French ensemble suit of silk tweed in shades of brown with beige crepe blouse, a beige bako straw hat and brown shoes. She carried yellow roses, orchids and lilies of the valley. The matron of honor, Mrs. Nell McKinnon, wore a smart gown of cocoa georgette with Liberty printed silk in shades of beige and brown. Her wide-brimmed hat was of cocoa brown mohair. She carried purple sweet peas and marigolds in three tones. Little Barbara Elizabeth McKinnon, daughter of the matron of honor, was flower girl in a French dress of white, embroidered in pink roses, and carried forget-me-nots and Sweetheart roses. Following the ceremony a buffet luncheon was served at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. Gooderham, Maple avenue, where the rooms were beautifully decorated with spring flowers, for the immediate members of the family. Mr. and Mrs. Mason left later for Washington and Virginia. Mrs. Mason is travelling in a green tweed suit with green and gold metallic blouse, green straw hat and green suede shoes. On their return Mr. and Mrs. Mason will reside at 49 Maple avenue.

Dean Alexander Primrose and Prof. R. B. Thomson gave a luncheon on Saturday at the York Club for Toronto's distinguished visitor, Prof. J. Arthur Thomson, of Aberdeen, Scotland. Lady Falconer entertained at tea the same afternoon and Prof. and Mrs. R. B. Thomson at tea the next day. On Monday of this week Prof. Arthur Thomson was the guest of honor at the Faculty dinner at Hart House.

Mr. and Mrs. Perkins Bull and their family sailed last week for England, where the marriage of their daughter, Miss Amy Bull to Mr. Donald Keith Gunnery takes place at St. Peter's Church, Eaton Square, London, on April 21. A reception will be held afterwards at Mr. and Mrs. Bull's London house, 2 Eaton Square.

Box holders at the Toronto Skating Club carnival on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week include, the Lieut.-Governor the Hon. William D. Ross, Col. Baptist Johnston, Col. A. E. Kirkpatrick, Mr. O. N. Scott, Mrs. W. A. Buck, Mr. C. H. Booth, Mr. A. H. Campbell, Major Clifford Sifton, Mr. H. L. Sheen, Mr. J. B. Laidlaw, Mr. D. M. Neeve, Miss Mary Anderson, Mr. C. W. Beatty, Miss Eleanor Henderson, Mr. Percy Henderson, Mr. T. A. Russell, Mr. H. L. Rous, Mrs. Harley, Miss A. Bird, the Premier of Ontario, Mrs. E. M. Foote, Miss D. Dick, Mr. J. R. Gaby, Mrs. F. E. Hodgins, Mr. Gerald Larkin, Lady Eaton, Mr. Arthur G. Cotton, Mrs. E. L. Sutton, Mr. Hewitt Foster, Mr. A. M. Wiseman, Mrs. H. E. Livingstone, Mr. K. B. O. Brian, Mr. J. J. Gibbons, Col. G. Gilson, the Mayor and Board of Control, Judge Miller of Buffalo, Mrs. W. M. Temple, Mr. R. S. Houston, Mr. C. L. Burton, Mrs. G. S. Cartwright, Mr. J. A. Fraser, Mr. Paul Sheard, Dr. Torrance Heyes, Mr. J. E. Atkinson, Dr. Frank Mills, Mr. J. S. McLean, Mr. William Duncan, Mr. R. S. Houston, Mr. W. L. Watson, Mr. W. S. Hodgins, Mrs. H. R. Harling, Mrs. H. R. Tudhope, Mrs. H. Holden, Mr. C. E. Calvert, Mrs. L. M. Montgomery, Mr. S. R. McKellar, Mr. W. G. Smith, Mr. Edwin A. Hill, Miss Isabel Hall, Miss Rea Jocelyn, Mrs. W. L. Caidon, Mr. Main



MRS. E. W. HAMBER, VANCOUVER
Who was numbered among the hostesses who entertained their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Willingdon, on their western trip.

Johnston, Mr. Andrew D. Gunn, General J. A. Gunn, Mr. Harold Ritchie, Mr. K. P. Mackenzie, Mr. John Lindsay, Miss E. Hammond, the Buffalo Skating Club, Mrs. E. L. Bogart, Mr. Stewart Dunlop, Mr. A. M. McCrimmon, Mr. A. W. McLennan, Mr. C. H. Booth, Mr. Harold Mara, Mrs. W. S. Edwards, Mr. G. H. Gooderham, Mr. Eustace Smith, Mrs. A. C. Macdonald, Mr. A. B. McPherson, Mr. J. J. Ashworth, Mr. John Lindsay, Mr. J. A. Fraser, Mr. C. J. A. Duff, Col. F. H. Deacon, Mrs. G. Bucke, Mr. Arthur Sprott, Mr. R. A. Daly, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Taylor, Mr. C. Sheddin Laidlaw, Mr. C. D. Schurman, Mr. C. S. Eddis, Mr. Merry W. Spencer, Mr. A. M. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. W. de Leigh, Mr. Lincoln Hunter, Mr. J. S. Northcote.

Miss Susan Ross of Government House, Toronto, entertained delightfully at a dinner dance at the Eglington Hunt Club on Saturday night of last week, for her guest, Miss Violet Pearce, London, England, and niece of Colonel and Mrs. Humphrey Snow, of Rideau Cottage, Ottawa. Miss Ross was attractively gowned in pale pink georgette with long points and pink slippers to match. Miss Pearce wore pale green chiffon. The table was done with daffodils, freesia, mauve iris and stocks. Miss Ross's guests included Miss Isobel Ross, Miss Anne Bastedo, Miss Kathleen Gibbons, Mrs. J. H. Thomson, Miss June Warren, Miss Valerie Jones, Mr. J. W. Thomson, Mr. John Cassels, Dr. Greer, Mr. J. and Mr. Alfred Rylie, Mr. John Birks, Mr. Hugh Jones, Mr. Mervyn Jones.

Mrs. Arthur R. Clute, of Toronto, formerly Miss Jamie Wallbridge, entertained on Friday afternoon of last week at a delightful tea at her residence on Admiral Road, Mrs. Clute, who was smart in a becoming gown of blue lace with shoes to match, was assisted in receiving by her step-daughter, Miss Evelyn Clute, very charming in apricot and yellow chiffon, with pearls for ornament and shoulder knots of orchids. Mr. Arthur Clute's mother, in black chiffon and jet, also received. The tea table was exquisitely done with yellow and mauve flowers in a silver bowl, and yellow candles in silver holders, and was presided over by Mrs. C. E. Clark, Mrs. Sterling Dean, Mrs. N. B. Gash, and Mrs. de Leigh Wilson. The charm-

ing young assistants were, Miss Elinor Fleury, Miss Betty Gillespie, Miss Katharine Clark, Mrs. Stewart Allen, Miss Grace Northland, and Miss Katharine Dean. Mrs. Clute's many guests included, Lady Drayton, Miss Mortimer Clark, Mrs. Frank Hodgins, Lady Falconer, Mrs. Cawthra-Elliott, Mrs. George Larratt Smith, Mrs. William Fleury, Mrs. Edmund Bristol, Mrs. C. Sheddin Laidlaw, Mrs. Percy Beatty, Mrs. Stephen Jarvis, Mrs. Victor Sinclair, Lady Stupart, Mrs. Playfair McMurrich, Mrs. J. Gordon Macdonald, Mrs. H. McMahon, Mrs. J. C. McLennan, Mrs. de Leigh Wilson, Mrs. Arthur King, Mrs. Lincoln Hunter, Mrs. C. E. Stone, Mrs. J. B. Laidlaw, Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. Arthur Craig, Mrs. W. A. Parks, Mrs. H. W. Beatty, Mrs. Ritchie, Mrs. R. Scott, Miss Hilda Caven, Mrs. I. B. Lucas, Mrs. Henry Wright, Miss Helen Kay.

Sir Robert Falconer, President of the University of Toronto, and Lady Falconer, the latter smart in flower printed green chiffon, entertained at tea at their residence on Queen's Park Crescent, on Saturday afternoon of last week in honor of Professor J. Arthur Thompson, of Aberdeen, Scotland. Mrs. Arthur Lawson, Mrs. Alfred Gandier, Miss Annie Patterson and Miss Anne Graham presided at the attractive tea table, which was decked with lovely spring flowers in a crystal bowl and candles in silver holders. The many guests included, Sir James and Lady Woods, Professor and Mrs. Walker, Mrs. H. D. Warren, Hon. Newton Rowell and Mrs. Rowell, Mrs. D. A. Dunlop, Professor and Mrs. J. C. McLennan, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Matthews, Dr. and Mrs. Banting, Professor and Mrs. R. B. Thompson.

Among the out-of-town guests who will be present at the Haverall Old Girls' reunion, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week are, Mrs. F. C. Reynolds, New Rochelle; Mrs. R. S. Davy, New York; Mrs. T. I. G. Bishop, Montreal; Miss Helen Cudlip, Montreal; Mrs. J. Cameron, Westmount; Miss H. Thorn, Quebec; Mrs. Grant McKenough, Chatham; Miss Lucy Jarvis, Chatham; and Mrs. B. A. Carew, Lindsay.

Among those who attended the private view of the exhibition of pictures at the Art Gallery, Toronto, on Friday night of last week were, Mrs. George Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Godfrey, Mrs. William Weller, Mrs. Alexander Macpherson, Miss Elizabeth Macpherson, Dr. Augusta Stowe Gullen, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Evans, Major and Mrs. Russell Locke, Miss Nora McCullough, Mr. Wyly Grier, Miss Stella Grier, Mr. and Mrs. E. Cecil Roberts, Miss Mildred Grayden, Mrs. J. E. Elliott, Mrs. Gordon Mills, Mr. and Mrs. George Ried, Miss Belle Miln, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Carmichael, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gullen, Mr. and Mrs. K. McLennan.

Mrs. B. S. Wemp, wife of the Mayor of Toronto, held an At Home at her residence on Playter Boulevard, on Friday afternoon of last week and received in a gown of flower printed chiffon with shoes to match. Among the guests were Mrs. W. D. Ross, Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, Mrs. C. J. Arthur, Mrs. D. C. Draper, Mrs. Emerson Coatsworth, Mrs. J. E. Thompson, Mrs. John Winnett, Mrs. W. H. Price, Mrs. T. Ashmore Kidd, Mrs. Lincoln Hunter, Mrs. Ross Flint, Mrs. J. M. Booth, Mrs. H. C. Plumpton, Mrs. G. H. Ross, Mrs. G. S. Henry.

The marriage took place quietly on Thursday afternoon, March 27, in Toronto, the Rev. Mr. Roche officiating, of Miss Violet Rose, daughter of Mrs. Charles Rose, of Percy, England, and the late Mr. Charles Rose, D.S.C., former Divisional Resident Member Supreme Council, Sarawak, Borneo, and niece of Commander Rose of Ottawa, to Mr. Douglas Gothard Richardson Parker, son of Dr. and Mrs. S. G. Parker, of Toronto. Mr. Robert Cassels was best man, Mr. and Mrs. Parker will reside in Montreal.

The important event in the social world of Toronto this week is the great carnival put on by the Toronto Skating Club at the Arena Gardens, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights of this week. This always beautiful and thrilling spectacle will be followed by a dance on Friday night at Simpson's Arcadian Court, at eleven o'clock.

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"I enjoy so much
the delicious flavour
Salada has—no other
tea I have ever tasted
has given me the same
complete satisfaction!"

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Hosiery in smartest shades of
Spring to match the new shoes.

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MRS. S. D. BROOKS
A prominent hostess of Vancouver.

Mrs. William D. Ross, of Government House, Toronto, Miss Isobel and Miss Susan Ross attended the proroguing of the Provincial Legislature on Wednesday of last week and later attended the farewell tea. Mrs. Hunter Ogilvie gave for the ministers of the Legislature and their wives.

Mr. and Mrs. Larratt Smith, of Toronto, and Mr. and Mrs. Lockhart Gordon are sailing on Thursday, April 24, on the Mediterranean cruise.

Mrs. George Dickson, of Rosedale, Toronto, and Miss Alice Cummings, of Hamilton, leave this week to spend two or three weeks in Atlantic City. They will be guests at the Marlborough-Blenheim.

Miss Betty Gibbons of Toronto, gave a very enjoyable luncheon party for Miss Violet Pearce, London, England, at the Eglinton Hunt Club on Saturday of last week. Miss Gibbons' guests included, Miss Susan Ross, Miss Anne Bastedo, Miss Anne Gibbons, Miss Betty

Gibbons, Miss Valerie Jones, Miss Isabel L. Gordon, Miss Mary Kerr, Miss Nina Elmsley, Miss June Warren and Miss Katherine Scott.

Sir Joseph and Lady Flavell, of Queen's Park Crescent, and their daughter, Mrs. Frank McEachern, will be in Toronto for Easter from Pasadena, California, where they have spent the greater part of the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cawthra, of Forest Hill Road, sailed on the 4th of April from England, for Toronto.

Mrs. Ogden Jones of Toronto, has been spending ten days in Atlantic City.

Colonel and Mrs. J. B. MacLean are again in Toronto from Palm Beach, Florida, where they spent the winter.

Major and Mrs. Clarkson Jones are returning to Toronto at the end of the month from Barbados, where they have been sojourning.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Barrett are again in Toronto from Palm Beach, Florida, and Augusta, Georgia.

Judge and Mrs. Denton, of Toronto, are sojourning in Atlantic City.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Ashworth, daughter of Mr. J. J. Ashworth, of Roxborough Street East, Toronto, to Dr. Harold Delamere, son of Mrs. T. D. Delamere, will take place on May 3 at St. Paul's Church, at 2.30.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Coulson return this week to Toronto from Augusta, Georgia.

Miss Valerie Jones, of New York, is the guest in Toronto of Mrs. Bingham Allan.

Miss Kathleen Gibbons of Toronto, entertained at luncheon on Saturday of last week for Miss Susan Ross of Government House, Toronto, and the latter's guest, Miss Violet Pearce, of London, England.

Miss Elisabeth Laidlaw, of Bedford Road, Toronto, is a visitor in Montreal, guest of Mrs. Belcourt.

Mrs. Ronald Cumming, of London, England, who has been with her mother, Mrs. W. Hendrie, in Hamilton, Ontario, for some time, recently left for China, where she will join Mr. Cumming. Mr. and Mrs. Cumming expect to visit Canada in July on their way back to England.

Mrs. Murray Hendrie, of Hamilton, Ontario, has been in Montreal, guest of her sister, Mrs. C. W. Tinning.

Mrs. Auguste Bolte, of Toronto, entertained very delightfully at luncheon on Thursday of last week in honor of Mrs. Fitz, of Boston, who is a visitor in Toronto, guest of her sister, Mrs. Alan Meredith.

Miss Suzanne Grasset, of Toronto, sailed on Friday of last week for the Channel Islands, where she will attend the Jersey Ladies' College for two years.

Mrs. Eric Warren, of Toronto, entertained at luncheon on Thursday of last week in honor of the bride-elect, Miss Mary Rowell.

Mrs. Brimer, of Victoria, B.C., has been visiting in Quebec, guest of Miss Boswell of Laporte Street.

Mrs. W. E. Sanford, of Hamilton, Ontario, with her granddaughter, Miss Audrey Henderson, are leaving for England to spend three months.

Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. William Black and Miss Peggy Black entertained the officers of the 2nd Divisional train, C.A.F.C., and their wives at dinner at the Royal York Hotel on Saturday night of last week before the unit's trumpet band dance.

Colonel and Mrs. D. M. Robertson are again in Toronto after a sojourn in Bermuda.

The marriage of Mr. John St. Clair Harvey to Miss Carolyn May Tolmie will take place at the Cathedral, in Victoria, B.C., on April 26. Mr. Harvey and his bride will return to England at the beginning of June.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Johnston, of Toronto, who have been in England and in Europe since December and who have been spending some time at the Island of Majorca, sail for Canada this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold A. Richardson, who since their return from the South, have been at the St. Regis Hotel in New York, sailed in the S.S. Berengaria recently to spend Easter with their

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Interest centres in the cleverly folded back of this balibuntl Riviera model. Deep dipping sides add to its youthful charm. In creamy beige. At \$18.50.

Snakeskin Bag

affects the new envelope style with back strap. Inner pouch pocket is of beige calf, lined with moire. At \$13.50.

Strap Shoes

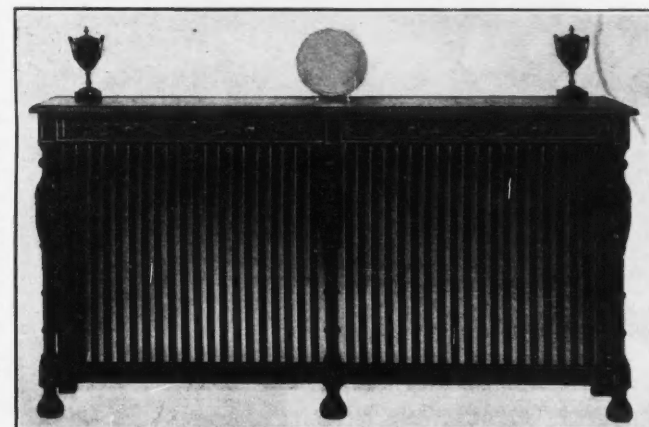
match the bag exactly. Cuban heel, neatly buckled strap. At \$16.



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youngest daughter, Miss Mariana Richardson. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson will be in Toronto for the races at the Woodbine meeting.

Mrs. Norman Jarvis is again in Toronto from East Orange, N.J.

Mrs. Arthur D. Miles, of Toronto, entertained at a birthday dinner on Monday of this week, in honor of her son, Mr. Auguste Bolte.

Mrs. William D. Ross, of Government House, Toronto, entertained early last week at tea in honor of Miss Falconer, who is the guest of her brother, Sir Robert Falconer and her sister-in-law, Lady Falconer, of Queen's Park Crescent.

Mrs. H. R. Douglas, of Toronto, is sojourning in Bermuda, a guest at the Belmont, Hamilton.

The Hon. F. L. Kelly, of North Sydney, N.S., has been spending a week in Bermuda.

Mrs. Howard Clemes has returned from Regina, where she has been visiting her sisters, Mrs. W. H. Flood and Mrs. N. S. Edgar.

Mrs. Strachan Johnston, Miss Elsie Johnston, and Miss Gladys Pennock, of Winnipeg, left early this week for White Sulphur Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Glyn Osler, of Toronto, are sailing on Thursday, April 24, for England.

Mrs. George Jarvis, formerly Miss Adery Carter, is receiving for the first time since her marriage, on Friday of this week, at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. George Burton, of Prince Arthur Avenue, Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. George Cassels, of Toronto, are sojourning at Virginia Beach.

Miss Susan Ross of Government House, Toronto, gave a dinner-dance at the Eglinton Hunt Club on Saturday of last week for Miss Violet Pearce of

London, England, who is her guest for a few weeks. Miss Pearce is a niece of Col. and Mrs. Humphrey Snow, of Ottawa.

Mr. A. W. Hendrick, vice-president of the Bank of Italy, and of the Transamerica Corporation, San Francisco, who has been in Washington and New York, was a recent guest at the Royal York and entertained at dinner on Saturday of last week for his brother Dr. Arthur Hendrick and Mrs. Hendrick, Chaplin Crescent, Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Lumbers, Miss Betty Lumbers and Miss Nathalie Mills, of Toronto, who have spent two months at Sea Breeze, Daytona Beach, Florida, are now on a motor trip through the Southern States, and will return to Toronto this month.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. William D. Ross entertained at luncheon at Government House, Toronto, in honor of Sir William and Lady Clark, of Ottawa. The guests included Sir Henry and Lady Drayton, Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, Hon. N. W. and Mrs. Rowell, Hon. E. A. Dunlop and Mrs. Dunlop, Hon. T. A. Kidd and Mrs. Kidd, Mr. Monro Grier, Col. and Mrs. Alexander Fraser.

Mrs. Herbert Bruce of Annandale, Lawrence Park, Toronto, is entertaining on Friday night of this week for Mrs. Errol Languedoc, of Montreal.

Mrs. Adair Gibson, of Toronto, is sojourning in Atlantic City.

Mrs. R. C. H. Cassels, of Toronto, entertained at dinner on Tuesday night of this week in honor of Mrs. Errol Languedoc of Montreal.

Miss Jean Falconer, who has been visiting her brother and sister-in-law, Sir Robert and Lady Falconer of Queen's Park Crescent, Toronto, is again in Halifax, N.S.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Doolittle and family, and Mr. Ridley Wylie, of Hamilton, are on a West Indian cruise.

Get your Clothes

Miraclecleaned for Easter!

Miraclecleaning is Odorless

Miraclecleaning takes out all the dirt and the spots and the stains

Miraclecleaning restores lustre to colors, life to the fabric and shape to each garment

Miraclecleaning is not only the most modern and scientific method of dry cleaning Men's and Women's clothing — it is also the most economical — That is why other dry cleaners have reduced their prices to meet those for Miraclecleaning

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because this marvellous dry cleaning process is our exclusive property in Toronto. Phone orders to—

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New Method Laundry Co., Limited, Toronto

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CREATED BY BOURJOIS
Originators of famous "Ashes of Roses"

An enthralling symphony in Perfume—
"Evening in Paris" . . . suggesting in its
rapturous fragrance the pageant of lovely
women . . . the life, the movement, the color
that is Paris . . . the Paris of the haut-monde.

Carrying with you its vibrant appeal to the
senses, you enjoy the triumph of an exqui-
site individuality . . . the air of elegance im-
maculate which is of Paris . . . fashion mis-
tress of the world.

Now awaiting your joyous dis-
covery in the better shops . . . in
striking amethyst blue, crystal
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on Your Dressing Table

In Keystone Toiletries you have Paris on
your dressing table. Their slim grace and
shell-like elegance radiate the true spirit of
Fashion's capital. Years cannot dim their
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is as enduring as its style is perpetual. Ex-
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Blue shades for women (Cleopatra design
illustrated)—smart military brush sets for
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Makers of the famous Keystone Hutax Toothbrushes.

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BOVRIL
saves you
weeks of
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aid to a lovely skin and attractive
hands and hair. Regular daily use of
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hair live and glossy.

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Cuticura Inc., Canadian Depot: J. T. Wall Company
Ltd., Montreal.

THE DRESSING TABLE

CONDUCTED BY ISABEL DEAN-MORGAN

STANDING THE LIGHT OF DAY

NEW flowers, new weather, new
clothes, new complexions!

Each year the panorama of the
world undergoing its metamorphosis
presents itself to our eyes as an al-
ways new wonder, and each year
there is that fresh feeling of sur-
prised welcome as the sun changes
from occasional cold glimpses to a
constant, vital glow that seems to
infuse both the earth and the people
upon it with new life.

Winter, with its curtailment of
outdoor life, sometimes does things
to complexions that cause us to face
the strong light of Springtime with-
out the usual nonchalance afforded
by the flawless complexion. Nor is
our efficient household heating alto-
gether an unmitigated blessing—par-
ticularly where there is not provi-
sion for the proper amount of humid-
ity to enter the air. Where this is
so, the dry hot air abstracts the mois-
ture from our skin, and the result
is the "dry skin" which is the oppo-
site twin of the "oily skin" and
which at least half of the women of
this country seem to have.

The skin that has been deprived of
its proper moisture is the prey of
wrinkles and will "show its age." If
one desires a complexion that will
stand scrutiny under the broad day-
light, the moisture that has been
abstracted from it during the months
of artificial heating, must be return-
ed to it. Extra care must be taken
of the complexion if it has begun to
show signs of wrinkles, sagging or
loosening of the skin.

There is a group of preparations
especially for the treatment of such
skins.

There is a skin tissue builder pre-
pared so that it will have the right
skin food values. Its chief ingredi-
ents contain elements that are also
like the natural fat of the body and
from which the tissues get the nour-
ishment they need, and which there-
fore do them good.

Additional assistance in the treat-
ment of wrinkles is given by the
muscle oil which is used in conjunc-
tion with the tissue builder. This
oil aids in easing out the creases in
the skin, particularly those fine ones
which appear about the eyes. It is
used on the wrinkled places, where-
as the tissue builder is applied over
the face and neck.

For loosening of the skin, which
causes sagging and lack of resiliency,
there is a special astringent—a
bracing tonic which speeds up circulation
and causes a sharp contraction of the
pores. Stimulation of the circula-
tion is a most important factor in
keeping the complexion at its best,
and the astringent supplies this
stimulation in addition to toning up
the skin. It is used in conjunction
with the tissue cream which is mas-
saged into the skin.

Speaking of wrinkles, we learned
of a preparation that is used only
on wrinkles that have already been
formed. It has not the under-the-
skin effects of the tissue builder, but
if one has formed the bad habit of
frowning, wrinkling the forehead, or
other tricks that are the cause of
grooves or lines forming in the face,
then it may be used to help iron
away the wrinkle and at the same
time, help one to break off the habit.

The part of the skin on which the



BEIGE KID

A novel pair of beige kid gloves which feature the new gauntlet style.

wrinkle appears is stretched out
smooth and the preparation applied
along the line. The skin is held in
its original position until the prepa-
ration has dried and formed a film.
A second coating is put on, and when
that dries the hold on the skin is
released.

The preparation will keep the
wrinkles smoothed out, it is claimed.
It really might be called a sort of
"ironing" process whereby the
wrinkle is ironed away by mechan-
ical means.

It's a convenient way of smoothing
away the frown lines, and the sort
of thing that can be put on and left
to do its work while one settles down
to an hour or so of reading, three or
four times a week if one has the
time.

Of course, wrinkles can only be
treated singly by this means, and it
would not be suitable for a network
of fine lines around the eyes for in-
stance, but it can be used on lines
running from nose to mouth, lines
in the cheeks and forehead—"ex-
pression lines," they are called, be-
cause they are not necessarily signs
of age or illness, but the result of
tricks of expression that it is diffi-
cult to avoid. Sometimes these lines
may be the result of face-wrinkling
laughter, eye-strain or too constant
concentration on the printed page.
They may be caused by the rays of
the sun being permitted to blaze into
the eyes, resulting in the face un-
consciously being screwed up in an
attempt to keep some of the blazing
light away from the eyes.

The vogue for the small hat even
on the golf-links, at the races or any
of the other outdoor spots that are
the scene of warm weather diver-
sions, is not a wise one. A hat that
shades the eyes from the sun will

make one seem less tired at the end
of the day, and the face will not
show that unhappy wrinkled appear-
ance that is usually the result of a
day in the baking sun.

This year the dark gypsy appear-
ance of former summers will not
have the cachet of chic that it had in
former seasons. There was a cer-
tain attractiveness about the dark,
evenly bronzed face which, when
combined with white or brilliant
summer dresses, made the contrast
seem even more striking.

But enchanting as the sun-tanned
complexion was and is, it is not al-
ways as accommodating in dis-
appearing at the end of the summer
as it was in making its appearance.
And so there is that heartbreaking
transition period when the complex-
ion is neither sun-tanned nor straw-
berry and cream, and the result is
too awful to contemplate when the
evening dress is donned.

Every person who has gone through
two or three seasons of sun tan will

ECHOES of FRAGRANCE



tone your skin

This Way



VENETIAN SPECIAL ASTRINGENT
For flaccid cheeks and neck. Lifts and strength-
ens the tissues, tightens the skin and restores
the contours. . . . \$2.25, \$4.

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Tones, firms, and whitens the skin and keeps
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handle which gives accurate patting strokes
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APPLE GREEN SOUFFLE

The latest in evening gowns for the fashionable woman's Spring wardrobe—
of apple green souffle and featuring the snug hipline, bolero and cape collar.
Edged with rhinestones and small rhinestone bows at the front, the frock
features the same line at the top of the flounce of the circular skirt.

KAYSER



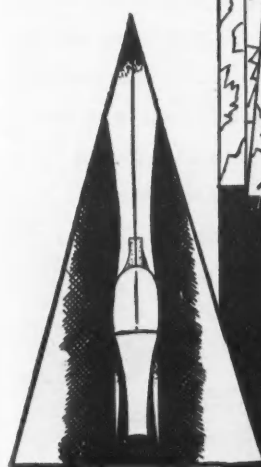
GARDEN VARIETY PRINT
A smart frock of the new garden variety prints, fashioned in two piece suit style, the black-eyed Susans in the design showing against a black silk background. The yellow of the flowers is carried out in the tuck-in jersey blouse while the black is featured in hat, gloves, purse and slippers.

Kayser Colours Classique inspire the Hosiery Palette...They'll be just as inspirational to you. One glance at the 1930 sun-tone, Aphrodite, will make you dash out to get some kind of a beige affair so you can wear the ravishing colour. Diana will force you to think in terms of the new little 'five o'clock' frocks. Aurora turns your attention to evening parties. Phoebe gives an idea to go in for tap dancing. Juno leads you to a pleasant walk. All these shades are featured with Kayser Slendo* Heel—the new narrow French heel that shadows the ankle so smartly.

Style No. 169x
All Silk Chiffon
"Slendo" Heel

\$1.50

*Trademark Reg.—Made in Canada



Kayser
Colours Classique
APHRODITE - DIANA
AURORA - PHOEBE - JUNO

admit that there is an almost inevitable coarsening of the skin texture, since this is the natural result of long periods of tanning. True, this can be avoided to some extent by the use of creams to supplement the natural oils of the skin that are deficient on account of the skin's exposure.

However, this year, there has come about an astonishing change in the fashions which has an entirely different influence upon the complexion. This year the soft feminine note is stressed to the exclusion of all other considerations. Skirts are a little longer, the décolletage a little lower. Fanciful frills, blouses, foundation garments and all the rest of the accoutrements of a feminine age, have staged a return.

Such garments are incongruous when worn by the young person of the cropped head and tanned skin of a year or so ago. This year her hair is a little longer, her complexion of the strawberry and cream type, if she would be in keeping with her clothes.

The time to begin protecting and caring for the skin is in the early days of the spring. Instead of blithely exposing it to the sun for hours at a time, protect it with the proper protective creams, and when on the golf links by wearing both the cream and a hat with a brim.

Of course, the golden, tanned complexion will continue to be favored by the young 'teen age girl, although even she, whose skin has the resiliency of youth should not forego ordinary precautions if she is not to see unpleasant after effects. As for the old woman, she does not need to be told that deep tanning, however charming it may appear on her, has not a good effect on her skin.

Springtime complexions to go with new spring clothes! Let's keep that Easter complexion long after the clothes have entered the limbo of forgotten things.

Correspondence

L. E.—The thin delicate skin that reacts to wind, cold or sun in the uncomfortable manner described in your letter, deserves very special treatment and care. Such a skin should always have a foundation cream applied to it before you venture out of the house. Use one of the very fine types especially designed for this skin type. These have a little more oil to fit the special needs of a dry, delicate skin and will help to hold the powder. It will prevent the dry peeling and burning that a thin skin suffers after exposure, and will

prevent the skin from becoming rough and scaly in appearance.

Use cleansing cream to remove the make-up and, if necessary, a little skin food.

Fashion Notes

The first glimpse of the new Spring clothes reveals Fashion as a grown-up woman—young, supple and lively; but, nevertheless, grown-up. The schoolgirl clothes that have held sway for so long, with their straight, uncompromising lines and lack of decoration, have definitely been abandoned by Paris, in favour of softly flowing garments emphasising womanliness, and giving an opportunity for the display of lovely ornaments.

The new evening dresses, with their moulded bodices, normal waistline, and swirling draperies that fall to the feet, are miracles of dress-designing and cut, but they need sumptuous accessories. Shoes, handbag and jewels must be faultless. Almost every dress has a belt of some description, generally a piece of self-material draped or rolled, and this is secured either with an oblong jewelled buckle or tied in a careless long-ended bow fastened with a brooch. The longer the necklace the better it harmonises with these flowing gowns. Paris prefers a rope of pearls or diamonds, but does not frown on semi-precious gems. Elbow-length gloves have clearly come into their own again, and are worn, as they were in Edwardian days, under a row of jewelled bracelets.

In the afternoon, gems play an equally important part, and add a final note of elegance to gowns already gracefully feminine with their moulded bodices and hips, gently flaring skirts, and long slimly fitting sleeves. Neck treatments are especially novel and interesting, and a brooch is generally called upon to hold a cross-over bodice in place, to secure the draped scarf that will be a great feature this Spring, or to top a jabot. Indeed, the only fastenings discernible seem to be brooches or bows, buttons being, apparently, non-existent.

Even morning outfits are softer. Three-quarter coats belted at the natural waistline, and sometimes bloused, have replaced straight jackets, and, instead of being firmly pleated, skirts are given fullness by means of loose gathers. Here, again, the jewelled note is stressed. It appears at the neck of the tuck-in blouse, either in the form of a gem-set ring through which a scarf tie is slotted, or as a



KNITTED SPORTS SWEATER
A smart set for Spring sport wear—tan and brown knitted slip-over sweater featuring an odd design, and a hat of tan felt.

clip-on brooch. In the morning, skirts hang a hand's breadth below the knee; in the afternoon, they end several inches above the ankle.

We hear that a New Zealander, who played the piano for one hundred and twelve hours without stopping, is coming to England. This country is always very good to refugees.—Punch.

Those Santo Dominican insurgents seem determined that the other end of their island shall not get all the attention.—Indianapolis Star.

NOTWITHSTANDING the recent controversy about the profits of the publishing business, the vocation appears strangely attractive, and new publishers appear on the scene like mushrooms—though some of them almost as soon disappear. The latest recruit to the trade is Mr. Herbert Joseph, who started in John Street, Adelphi. This region, which was a literary enclave in the late nineteenth century, presided over by Sir J. M. Barrie, has also seen several publishers, but most of the newcomers go to the West End, leaving Paternoster Row—the cradle of English publishers—to the older firms. Mr. John Murray led the way long ago to Abchurch Lane, and is still the furthest outpost, but he has been followed by a great many other firms, including the Macmillans off Leicester Square, and Constable off the Haymarket, while Soho Square has become a great publishing centre.

Brunette Beauty
Dull, lifeless, brown hair glows with alluring tints after a shampoo with Evan Williams "Graduated". Six distinct shampoos for every shade of hair, at your druggist.

Imported from England
SOLD EVERYWHERE
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HENNA
SHAMPOO

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PHILADELPHIA



No woman should overlook this assurance of safety in sanitary protection

WHAT a comfort to feel the safety and security of Kotex protection! You'll wonder how you ever managed without it. Because this protection lasts . . . through busy hours. And it stays soft and comfortable. You will appreciate that.

This unique comfort is due to the Kotex absorbent—Cellucotton (not cotton) absorbent wadding, a cellulose substance which for sanitary purposes, performs the same function as the softest cotton, with five times the absorbency, five times the efficiency.

Cellucotton absorbs away from the surface, leaving the surface always soft and delicate. This prevents chafing and packing, and makes Kotex hygienic as well as comfortable.

This same absorbent is used today in more than 50% of Canada's leading hospitals. No woman could ask a safer guide in choosing sanitary protection.

And here is the reason so many women first began to

use Kotex: it is easy to dispose of. That fact alone has helped to change the hygienic habits of millions of women the world over!

There are many ways in which Kotex is better. Read about them in the little box below. Then try Kotex and test its lasting protection for yourself.

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The Hat to match is of Panamalac, with velvet banding and bow.

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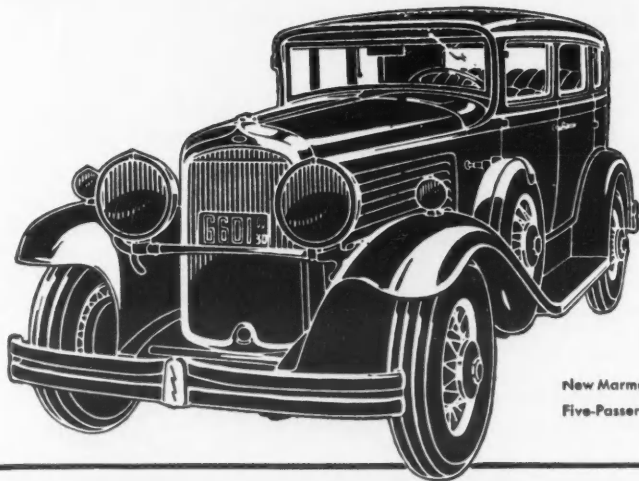
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THE SOCIAL WORLD

Colonel Count de Bury, of Quebec, has been spending several days in Ottawa, a guest at the Chateau.

Lieut.-Col. Herbert Molson, Mrs. Molson, and Miss Betty Molson are again in Montreal from the West Indies.

Professor Heathcote Garrod, of Oxford University, who was recently in Toronto and Montreal, has returned to Boston, Mass. Before his departure, Mrs. C. A. Meincke gave a small family dinner for her brother-in-law at the Ritz-Carlton, Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Shearwood, Aberdeen avenue, Montreal, announce the engagement of their only daughter, Grace, who is at present in England, to Mr. Charles F. Furse, of Montreal.

Lieut.-Col. E. G. M. Cape, Mrs. Cape and their young son, Teddy, are again in Montreal, after six weeks spent in Jamaica.

The engagement is announced of Anna Elmira, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William L. Davis, of Toronto, to Mr. Donald Taylor Smith, of Toronto, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred T. Smith, of Montreal. The wedding will take place on May 1, in Toronto.

Mrs. Marlow is again in Winnipeg from Quebec where she was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. de R. Finnis.

Mrs. John W. M. Porteous, who was in Toronto from Montreal for the badminton tournament, is again in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Holt, who have been sojourning in Atlantic City, have returned to Montreal.

The engagement is announced of Simonne, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Rousseau, of Quebec, to Dr. Raymond Dauteuil, son of Hon. Pierre Dauteuil, also of Quebec.

The marriage of Miss Mavis Preston, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Preston, of Ottawa, to Mr. Edward S. Gallagher, of Toronto, will take place on the afternoon of Saturday, April 26, at three o'clock, in All Saints Anglican Church. The bride will be attended by Miss Kathleen Stanley, of Montreal, as maid of honor, and by Miss Audrey Gallagher, of Toronto, sister of the bridegroom, Miss Agnes Reid, of Toronto, and the Misses Clare and Beatrice Preston, of Ottawa, cousins of the bride, as bridesmaids. Mr. Harold Gallagher, of Hamilton, brother of the bridegroom, will act as best man. The ushers will be Messrs. Douglas Jennings, Jack Millar and Campbell Deeks, all of Toronto, and Mr. Gerald Preston, brother of the bride.

Miss Mildred Bennett is again in Ottawa with her brother, the Hon. R. B. Bennett, after a visit to the West.

Miss Lucille Ham is again in Montreal from Quebec where she was the guest of Lady Price, of Grand Allée.

Mrs. E. B. Savage is again in Montreal from Calgary where she has been on a short visit.

Mrs. D. C. Chisholm, of Antigonish, Nova Scotia, has announced the engagement of her daughter, Ino Josepha, to Dr. Edward M. B. Casey, of Montreal, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Casey, of Milltown, New Brunswick. The marriage will take place this month in Antigonish.

The marriage of Alfreda Rees, only daughter of Mrs. Morgan, of Westmount, and Mr. A. R. Morgan, of Quebec, to Mr. H. A. McLean, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McLean, will take place on Wednesday evening, April 23, at seven o'clock, at Stanley Presbyterian Church. The bride will be attended by Miss Julia Amy, of Quebec, as maid of honor, and by Miss Noma McLean, sister of the bridegroom, Miss Peggy Oliver, Miss Doris Lamb and Miss Gertrude Papineau, of Quebec, as bridesmaids. Mr. Allan Read will attend the bridegroom as best man, and the ushers will be Mr. Kenneth Henderson, Mr. Jack Todd, Mr. Eddy McLean, and Mr. Percy Petrie.

Mrs. Charles Archer, who left in February with Mrs. R. de Salabery of Ottawa, for New York and Lakewood, N.J., is again in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Angus McLean of Bathurst, N.B., are visiting friends in Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Todd, of Milltown, N.B., sailed from Saint John on Thursday on the steamship Montrose for England to spend several months.

Mrs. Leonard L. M. Hammersley, of Montreal, is visiting her father, Dr. L. M. Curran, and Mrs. Curran in Saint John.

Mrs. Robert C. Cruikshank, King Street East, Saint John, entertained at a small bridge on Friday in honor of Mrs. Harvey Pipe of Amherst, Nova Scotia. Mrs. Pipe is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Edward Wright, and Mr. Wright at their residence in Mount Pleasant Court, Saint John.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. H. Teed entertained at bridge at their residence on Lummer Street, Saint John, recently, in honor of Miss Bertha Fleming, of Windsor, Ontario. Saint Patrick's Day decorations were used about the drawing room and on the supper table, lending a sprightly air to the pretty rooms. Cards were played at five tables when prizes for highest scores were awarded to Mrs. J. Macgregor Grant and Miss Viola McAvity. At the supper table Mrs. Shirley Ellis presided over the coffee cups.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood Skinner, of Saint John, sailed recently from New York for a trip to England and the Continent.

Mrs. George H. King, of Chipman, N.B., is spending some weeks in Saint John with her daughter, Mrs. James N. Cochrane, and Mr. Cochrane, Sydney Street, Saint John.

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That period of changing ways—moods and growth—in your child's life—faithfully record these changes by photographs. Let the camera catch the fleeting smiles, that you may reflect on them in the future years.

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"Easter Creations by Dunlop's"

—a generous box of choicest blooms, carefully selected, artistically arranged, painstakingly packed—

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Fashions on the Riviera

By ETHEL HOLLAND LITTLE

It is twenty minutes before the Southern express pulls out from the Gare de Lyons. Porteurs wheel trucks of good-looking luggage toward the baggage car. Some of the passengers seat themselves comfortably in their pullman chairs with a book. Others order petit déjeuner since early rising is necessary in order to catch the Cote d'Azur express.

Nearly every woman enters the train with her fur coat over her arm for well she knows that it's not always balmy on the Riviera during January, February and March. Her traveling costume, which the discerning eye notes was created Chez Patou, Chanel, Lelong, Molyneux or some other Paris couturier, is tweed, in brown, blue or gray. Her hat, a small beret, is of the suit material, her blouse, crepe and tucked into her skirt. Her shoes are the suit color in a much darker tone and her tailored bag either matches her shoes or her suit.

This then is the French setting for the southern exodus, the beginning of that long but interesting journey away from the gray chill of Paris into the golden warmth of the Riviera. Later on the contents of those good-looking trunks are displayed at Cannes for it is at this particular point on the Riviera that the ultra chic assemble. An American woman, especially if she's interested in clothes, immediately feels the difference between Cannes and Palm Beach although the season for both resorts opens about the same time of year.

Palm Beach trunks disclose plenty of play clothes—bathing suits, sun dresses, beach pajamas—all designed for relaxing on the sands or in the surf during those months when the north is given to snow flurries and sharp winds. These are all missing from the Cannes picture. Though the sun is deliciously golden and comforting a coat of some description is necessary during the day and the beach is deserted except for the chic little French children who play in the sand while the bonnes sit near by knitting and gossiping.

At Cannes daytime clothes are needed for the walk along the Croisette in the late morning, for the races in the afternoon, for baccarat at five o'clock in the gaming rooms at the Casino, perhaps for tea at Les Ambassadeurs or an aperitif at the Carleton Bar. And no matter what the occasion these clothes are the same—formal sports costumes.

The best of these were seen in the baccarat rooms at the Casino between five and seven and most encouraging they proved to those who had been mournfully contemplating the new silhouette. Les Elegantes at Cannes sponsored a high waistline indicated by the belt adjustment of the one-piece frock or the upper skirt edge over the tucked-in blouse. But a delightful flexibility was apparent. Often the line dropped an inch for those to whom it would be more becoming and while it always defined its position it was never tightened to the point of bulging hips.

Skirt lengths over which so many fashion discussions have waged were just as encouraging. Sports clothes were short—two, three, or four inches below the knees—and good judgment prevailed here as in waistlines, for always the individual would select the most becoming of these lengths.

The chill in the air made coats a necessity and in the case of topcoats they completely covered the dresses

beneath. Frocks of contrasting color or material neither dripped, floated nor billowed beneath knee-length coats. Frock and coat were the same length—that new length mentioned above—except for the suits where a short or seven-eighths length coat matched the skirt beneath. Sports clothes at Cannes did not once betray an awkward or extreme line. They were comfortable, becoming and chic.

Smart materials differed according to their wearers. Some of the more hardy ones regarded the balmy days as summer and appeared at the Casino in shantung or silk ensembles but really more suited to even the mildest of the March days were the costumes of tweed, jersey or silk topped by wool.

The colors were ravishing in some of the silk and wool ensembles and smart Parisiennes for once seemed quite content to put aside their adored black in favor of pale green, pale blue, pink (especially Patou's new pink) and white. All white is especially practical for Cannes where the sun is strong and for this same reason brimmed hats were in great favor, though berets of tweed or novelty straw were used to smart advantage

with tweed suits and those of fancy jersey.

Perhaps the most striking fashion detail in the Cannes picture was the almost universal adoption of the trimmed white buck sports shoe. Most of these showed a trim of tan leather though brown and black were both represented. They were worn with all types of sports clothes whether wool or silk and apparently are even more popular than when they appeared at least three summers back at Deauville and Biarritz.

Some months ago a rumor penetrated fashion circles that ensembles were dead. Nothing could be further from the truth from the standpoint of Paris and Riviera fashions. Colors are as carefully matched or blended as before. Hats, bags, necklaces, belts, even handkerchiefs have a direct relation to the costume itself. At Cannes only the stockings and shoes ignored the color scheme. The stockings were a tanned skin shade, the shoes as before mentioned tan trimmed (or perhaps black) white buck. Furthermore the ensemble idea was also clearly demonstrated in the chic clothes of the French petites.

Evenings in Cannes presented a colorful fashion picture especially when there was a gala at the restaurant, Les Ambassadeurs, located on the sea side of the Casino. Here at about

ten in the evening the smart world, gay, brilliant, colorful, took its place in the flower-decked restaurant where two orchestras made dancing an almost continuous performance interrupted only by the "attractions." While chic women from all over the world are present on such gala occasions their evening clothes bear the unmistakable stamp of Paris. Lace, alone or combined with chiffon, was the favorite among the evening materials. It appeared oftenest in black or white but there were smart examples in beige, gray and the pale pastels which were also represented in chiffon, satin, flat crepe and a few supple moirés and taffetas.

Of course, the evening frocks were long, most of them just escaping the floor all around (a comfortable length for dancing) and even more than during the day the ensemble was carried out. It was particularly noticeable in the shoes, for they nearly always matched the frock. Black pumps matched black frocks and in two or three instances white evening slippers appeared with the white gown—a high style note perhaps since the brightly contrasting slipper has been the rule with white.

Satin pumps which have not been in high favor recently seem to have come in again. At least there were many of them at Cannes, obviously

new models. They did not outrank the crepe pumps but there were enough of the satin ones to make their appearance significant. And they were plain, all these evening pumps, most of them with no ornamentation at all, some with just a touch of sparkle in a small buckle or a contrasting heel.

Even as early as March printed chiffon evening frocks were worn and these gave an opportunity to match slippers with one of the bright colors in the print.

The waistline was indicated in all the evening frocks in its new higher position, backs were exposed, front décolletages were higher, cape effects fluttered from the shoulders, godets flared from a spot below the molded hips, velvet and fur combined in short evening wraps—all assisting in rounding out a picture which was at once dignified, charming, thoroughly feminine and surprisingly youthful.

Fifty million powder-puffs were sold in this country last year. Some lucky manufacturers are making hay while the nose shines.—Punch.

The BBC hopes to broadcast the roar of Niagara Falls. Another natural feature of the American continent to which we would gladly listen in is the silence of the great open spaces.—Punch.



BLUE AND GOLD
An evening gown in tulle, trimmed with moiré, over which a short blue and gold cloak, trimmed with fox, is worn.

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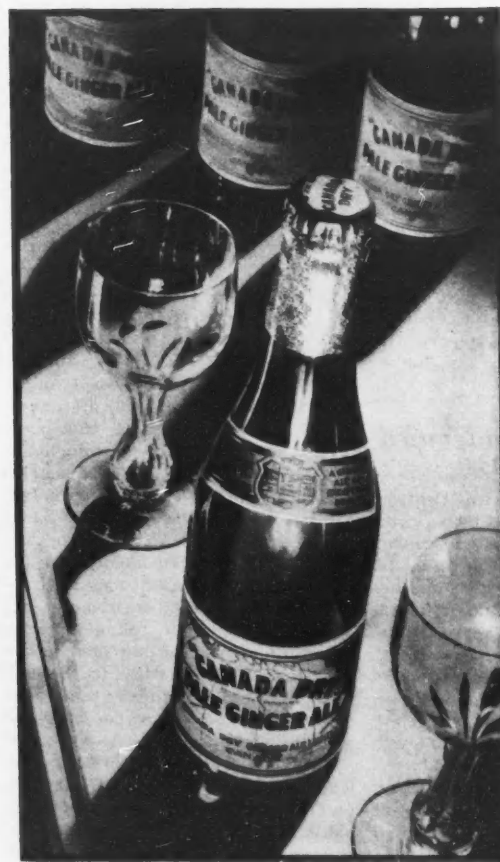
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LONDON ONLOOKER

Le Roi Est Mort

THOUGH few people may realize the fact, the Post Office is still handling postage franked with Edwardian stamps. After this month expires, however, no stamp bearing King Edward's august features will be regarded officially as valid, though owners of such issues may, until the end of next September, exchange them for Georgian ones. On and after April 1st next, however, the recipient of a letter stamped with the older issue will be surcharged with the full postage. Thus Edward the Peacemaker passes out of philatelic circulation, though we all have in our pockets current coins bearing not only Edwardian but Victorian effigies. King George is the greatest living expert on Edwardian stamps, having both written a brochure on the subject and lectured on it to the Royal Philatelic Society.

Anti-Babel Assembly

THOSE ardent souls, the Esperantists, will be with us in force this summer. They are holding a congress which 1,500 delegates will attend from all parts of the world, the first section of the proceedings taking place at the Mitre in Oxford and the rest in London. About 40 nationalities will be represented, and the discussions will be appropriately limited to Esperanto. It is 22 years since these world-language enthusiasts met in congress in the English capital, and, in the interval the movement has scarcely made sensational progress, it none the less includes, at the present time, such impressive patrons as the Duke of Connaught, Sir Oliver Lodge, and Sir Charles Trevelyan. Moreover, it may well claim to constitute a practical object lesson to the League of Nations with their legion of interpreters.

Playful M.P.

COMMANDER BELLAIRS, M. P., for Maidstone, who is suggesting a public lottery (the issue of premium bonds) as a means of paying for a new Charing Cross Bridge, is not averse from having his little joke in Parliament. Some time ago he invited the Speaker's views upon a suggestion that a time-recorder should be fixed upon the front of each of the side galleries of the House, to be started from zero whenever a member got up to speak, and by which the length of his speech might be observed. On serious subjects, such as naval questions, Commander Bellairs is an acknowledged expert. His latest publication is a pamphlet on "The Naval Conference and After," which declares that if fifty years of peace could be obtained the British Empire would be able to gain the economic supremacy of the world. Perhaps it is not generally known that Commander Bellairs has published two volumes of verse, "The Ghosts of Parliament" and "Poems."

Nobody doubts that a premium bond issue would be a great popular success, but the principle conflicts with the moral sense of leaders of present-day public opinion, and the Government will not entertain the suggestion. It was not ever thus. The first lottery mentioned in English history took place at the western door of St. Paul's Cathedral in 1569, when \$20,000 was raised in ten shilling shares, the profits being earmarked for the repair of harbors. Although an Act of 1699 declared lotteries to be a public nuisance they were constantly held, frequently to the profit of the national revenue, until the Act of 1826 abolished them. The current notion of making a premium bond issue, which is a form of lottery, to provide funds for bridge construction is doubtless founded on the precedent of Westminster Bridge, which was built in the eighteenth century largely with the funds obtained in a State lottery held for the purpose.

A Hoarding Condemned

THE war against the despoilers of beautiful Britain was carried into a Buckinghamshire police court recently and as a result a London firm was ordered to remove an advertisement hoarding which has disfigured the rural amenities of the parish of Hitcham. The hoarding, eight yards by five, has been illuminated at night by floodlights, and has not only annoyed the local people who have any sensibilities at all, but, according to a constable's evidence, it has added to the dangers of the road by its nocturnal glare. People who hate this sort of blatant intrusion on Nature's domain will learn without compassion that the sign cost £300 to erect. The place for the hoarding is in the urban setting, where frequently it is the most pleasing, or the least displeasing,

object in sight. This Buckinghamshire decision shows the practicability of checking the evil without waiting for new legislation.

Next month the North of England will see a monster hoarding flying 500 feet high and moving at 35 m.p.h. This hoarding will be the new rigid airship which recently made a trial flight and on the sides of which space has been let for advertising purposes. The airship is 140 feet long and the hoarding spaces on each side are 76 feet long by 24 feet deep. At first the airship will restrict its activities to regions within a 100 miles of its base at Cramlington, Northumberland. From June onwards it will move to the South and make flights over London.

The cost per days is from £175 to £350, and a three-day contract is the minimum. But several firms have already booked space. The airship is the first small airship built in this country since the War. The gas-bag maintains its shape solely by the pressure of gas, without any framework, and the crew sit in an aeroplane-like fuselage, in which there is an 80 h. p. engine.

Sea Serpent Encounter

HOW a sea-serpent was shelled by a British warship with six-pounders, is revealed by Captain F. W. Dean, R. N. The story is given in Nature, the well-known scientific journal, which describes Captain Dean's statement as "an interesting and important piece of evidence for the existence of the creature popularly known as the sea-serpent." The creature was seen by Captain Dean and several of the officers and men of H. M. S. Hilary in May, 1917. "About 9 a.m., on approximately 22-5-17 (he writes) H. M. S. Hilary was some 70 miles S. E. of the S. E. part of Iceland, the day very fine and clear, the Iceland mountains in sight, flat, calm and smooth sea. An object was observed on starboard quarter. The ship was turned round and steered straight for the object. When we were about a cable (200 yards) from it the creature quietly moved out of our way, and we passed it on our starboard side at a distance of about 30 yards, getting a very good view of it."

"As we passed close to the creature it lifted its head once or twice as if looking at us. The head was in appearance black and glossy, with no protuberances such as ears, etc., in shape about that of a cow. The top edge of the neck was just awash, and it curved to almost a semi-circle as the creature moved its head as if to follow us with its eyes. The dorsal fin was a black equilateral triangle which rose at times till the peak was estimated to be four feet above the water." Three independent estimates made on board the Hilary gave the length of the monster's neck as from 20 to 28 feet."

The head appeared to have a patch of whitish flesh in front "like that around a cow's nostrils." H. M. S. Hilary being on patrol at the time the unfortunate creature was used as a target for anti-submarine practice with the six-pounders at about 1,200 yards range. A direct hit having apparently been scored, it disappeared, no trace remaining. A few days later the ship was torpedoed and sunk, taking with her all logs, journals, etc., recording the sea-serpent incident. Commenting upon the statement, Nature says that the creature seems to have borne a striking resemblance to that seen off the coast of Brazil, in 1905, from the Earl of Crawford's yacht Valhalla. "In both cases," it remarked, "there seems no doubt that the observers saw a single living sea-creature of unknown species."

The British Artists' Exhibition

SIR MARTIN CONWAY and Sir Robert Witt have issued an interesting report on the first three years' achievement of the movement which Sir Joseph Duveen founded to help British artists to find a market for their work. They say with confidence that the experimental stage has been passed and that the organization "has acquired momentum and tradition." The exhibitions have developed along lines even more progressive than their founder anticipated. Sir Joseph's first idea was to introduce British artists to the British public. His plan was to arrange exhibitions of the work of men and women whose reputations were not sufficiently widely established and who were comparatively unknown outside artistic circles. The foreign exhibitions at Paris, Brussels, Buenos Aires, Venice and Stockholm were a happy and fruitful afterthought. All the same, it is in Britain that the scheme is mainly intended to work, and it was at prov-



SWITZERLAND IN SPRING

The above landscape showing an apple tree in blossom on the shore of Lake Geneva is by Albert Gos, the noted Swiss painter, who is holding an exhibition at the Malloney Galleries, Toronto, this month.

incial exhibitions at Homo that 616 works were sold out of a total of 744. The direct sales do not exhaust the harvest of the effort. "Every exhibition," the report says, "brings new clients, who come, somewhat incredulously, to find pictures which they admire at prices they can afford to pay." A nucleus of new or potential buyers is thus created. A man who bought an original painting for the first time in his life at the Leeds exhibition has since bought a dozen more by paying visits to artists at their studios, and probably this is but one instance out of many. An exhibition at Tokio is under contemplation. This year there is to be an exhibition at Hull, and later, for the first time, one in London. The pictures for these exhibitions will be selected by a committee, of which Sir William Orpen is chairman.

A Question of Pedigree

People who have circulated the claim that they had ancestors in the retinue of William the Conqueror are feeling uneasy just now. To do the claimants justice, most of them can point to a pedigree of sorts, linking them with some bold Norman who is said to have landed in Pevensey Bay; but some of these connections will not stand expert examination, and even when the link with the eleventh century is proved, the Norman knight's participation in the great adventure of 1066 remains to be demonstrated. The genealogical experts have been casting a critical eye over the Roll of Battle Abbey, which is popularly believed to be an authentic list of the Conqueror's companions, and the common assumption has been rejected.

N

ow moist cold and dry cold in the same refrigerator

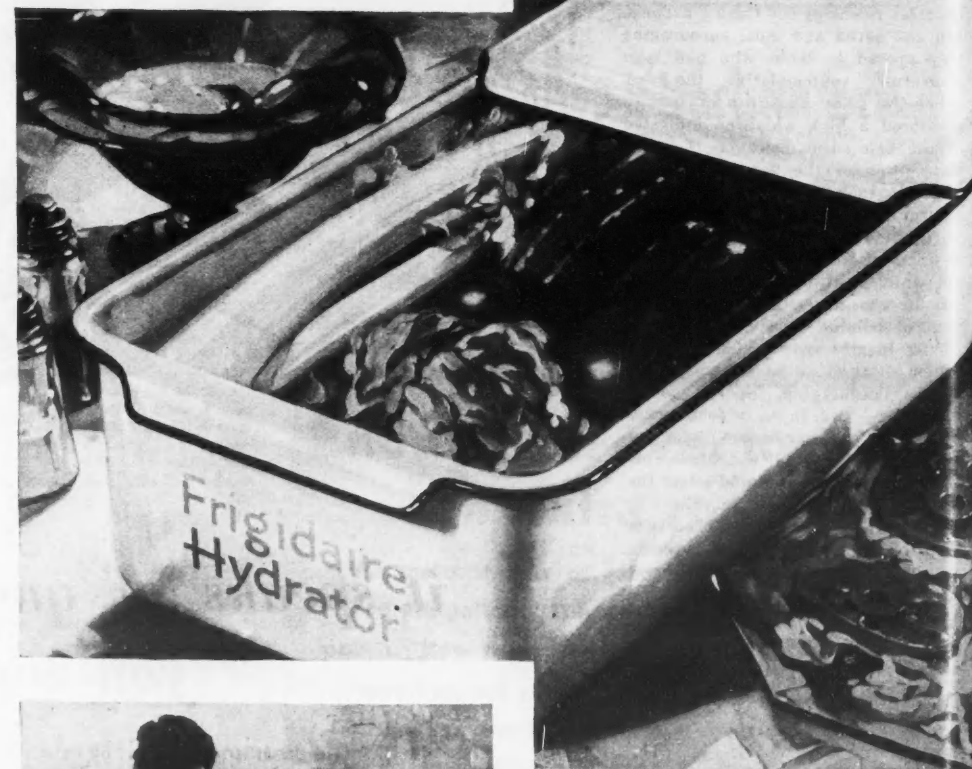
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TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 12, 1930

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor



NEW SKYLINE PREDICTED FOR WESTERN METROPOLIS

The business and financial district of Winnipeg looking north on Main Street. This metropolis of the west registered the largest activity in building in 17 years in 1929, the bulk of which was residential and apartments. An increase in commercial structures is forecast for 1930 with building permits for the first three months holding close to last year. The definite need for office, warehouse and showroom space has been demonstrated and upon this is based the prediction that building activity will equal 1929, resulting in a changing skyline for Manitoba's capital. At the lower left of the picture will be recognized the building of the T. Eaton Co. Ltd., facing on Portage Avenue. Other buildings seen, from left to right, are the Paris Building, the head office building of the Winnipeg Electric Company, and the Ashdown Building. At the corner of Portage Avenue and Main may be discerned the site of the building to be erected by James Richardson and Son, Ltd., while further north on Main Street is the Head Office Building of the Canadian Wheat Pool and further on again, the City Hall. At the extreme right, top of the picture, may be seen the Royal Alexandra Hotel and the Canadian Pacific Railway Station.

Has West Really Been Hard Hit?

Survey By Saturday Night Shows Remarkable Maintenance of Buying Power—General Trade is Fair to Good—Diversification of Production Partly Offsets Grain Losses

BEHIND the dark curtain of wheat—the emphasis which has been placed on failure of the last crop to move—the controversy over marketing methods with the resultant propaganda—is to be found the true economic status of the Canadian west. A clear and unbiased examination of the facts—the facts alone dissociated from the passions aroused by factional contention—is vital to east and west alike. Upon such knowledge only can the confidence of the manufacturer in his commitments for the summer and fall months of the year be founded. There is no disputing the fact that the balance between prosperity and a curtailed volume of trade rests upon the west's purchasing power.

If it is difficult for the east to form an accurate opinion it is twice as difficult for the west. In Winnipeg today—and in all the prairie provinces to almost the same extent—wheat tends to cloud all other issues, to thrust into the background all other factors whether favorable or unfavorable, and without consideration of their importance.

It is true that wheat as an economic factor outweighs all others in the aggregate. But the west lives not by wheat alone, although an opposite impression exists. In 1928—the year of the largest wheat yield on record measured in bushels—the total value of industrial products in Manitoba was \$149,000,000 in contrast to \$160,000,000 for agriculture. The preliminary statistics for 1929 show the percentage favors industry more proportionately. This is important although the industrial totals contain the values received from processing agricultural products in grist mills, packing houses and creameries.

However, it is not strange that the "pessimistic" west (which is the west most volatile today if not the real sentiment of the west as will be explained) is not concerned with statistics and facts other than wheat. In the three prairie provinces there are 2,067,682 persons apparently engaged in the grain business. This is the total population of these provinces.

On the streets, in the stores, hotels and cafes, there is only one topic of conversation. Wheat, wheat, wheat! "The man in the street"—that mythical individual who

is supposed to be the consensus of public opinion is running the grain trade today. At least he is certain he should be and does not hesitate to dictate to the Wheat Pool or the other important interests handling practically the same amount of grain.

This phenomenon is easily explained. When winter came migratory labor, ordinarily occupied during the fall months with the harvest, elevator construction and other activities based upon a normal crop, flocked into the cities. The ordinary surplus was augmented by labor from the oil fields and mines, curtailed but not completely halted in development by stock market liquidation. This surplus of labor arrived in the cities without the customary stake (savings) to tide over the dull months. It was the type of labor which demanded an explanation and satisfied itself that a depression had come to the west because the wheat crop had been deliberately withheld from market. The result was a controversy which magnified a sore spot and developed an agitation which continued all winter in the urban centres of the prairies.

It is not to be doubted that this period has been a

trying time for this particular type of labor. But the majority of regular employees—those holding down jobs the full twelve months of the year—have been satisfactorily cared for and readily pay a tribute to the efforts of employers in making as wide and fair distribution of work as possible. When the employment problems of last winter which confronted both east and west are considered together it is not to be doubted that the west maintained the previous standard of living over a larger radius.

The merchandising statistics for both staples and luxuries reveal this. There are distributing companies in the west which show an increase in business for the first three months of 1930 over last year. This may not be general but it is representative of companies in a number of lines which this writer interviewed.

Of the slightly over two million population in the three provinces, 1,129,603 persons are located on farms. This places the ratio in towns and cities at 45.36 per cent, although a large proportion of this class are residents of such small trading centres as to be considered rural in sympathy and view. It is the minority of the urban population—mainly those with reduced income—

(Continued on Page 30)

"Investing" in Oil Royalties

Lure of Immediate Big Dividends Causes Question of Permanence to be Overlooked—Why Issues Are Speculative

By P. M. RICHARDS

APPROXIMATELY \$10,000,000 has been invested in stocks of oil royalty companies in the last five years by the public of Canada, chiefly of Ontario.

This huge sum has been furnished, for the most part, by residents in rural communities, who, because of the lack of readily available information and counsel, are often poorly-placed to judge the real worth of an investment.

Interest or dividend payments at the rate of 12 to 18 per cent. per annum is the bait dangled before rural investors, and inasmuch as these payments are shown to be actually in effect when the solicitation is made, the prospect usually signs the application form without considering the all-important question of the permanence of this return. Yet SATURDAY NIGHT has reason to believe that in many cases these high dividend disbursements are only possible because payments are made out of gross income without proper allowance having been made for depletion—a vital matter in the business of oil production.

Because SATURDAY NIGHT believes that the great majority of Canadians who have invested their savings in oil royalty stocks did so without any real knowledge of the risks involved, and because further and attractive-looking stock issues are now being offered to the public, this journal proposes to set forth in this article some information relative to oil royalty stocks that is not commonly provided by those who offer them for sale.

In the great Mid-Continent field (chiefly composed of the States of Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, Arkansas and Louisiana) the land-owner, unless otherwise stated in his deed—owns not only the surface of the land but everything above and below. This takes in any mineral deposits, including oil and gas. The owner therefore has the right to sell or lease for development any such minerals as may exist therein.

In order that the actual existence of oil may be determined, it is necessary that huge sums of money be expended in exploration and drilling operations. Very few landowners are either able or willing to assume the cost and hazard attached to such an undertaking, but prefer to allow the large operating companies to do it. Accordingly an agreement may be entered into between the land-owner and the operating company by the terms of which the latter pays the land-owner a cash consideration for the exclusive right of operating on the land-owner's property, and in addition thereto a stated annual rental (usually one dollar per acre) until oil is produced.

This agreement generally runs for a period of years (usually five) and is known as an "oil lease". This "lease" further stipulates that on production of oil, the annual "rental" ceases, but in its place, the operating company must then deliver to the land-owner or for his account, to the marketing agent (usually a pipe-line company) one-eighth of all the oil and gas produced from his land, absolutely free of cost or expense to the land-owner. This eighth of production which goes to the land-owner "free" is known as the "oil royalty" and is recorded by deed, in the county in which the land is located. As the land-owner has the right to sell any part of his mineral rights if he so desires, he frequently does dispose of a portion long before leasing, and the lease, when made, is subject to such sale.

Strictly speaking, the use of the word "Royalty" should be applicable only where payment of a portion of production is concerned, but through custom it is now used when referring to the same fractional ownership of any mineral deposit which may or may not exist in non-producing properties and lacking the use of a more specific term they are herein referred to as "unimproved" and "semi-proven" royalties.

All oil royalties might therefore be very reasonably divided into three major classes, unimproved, semi-proven and producing.

The unimproved royalty pertains to lands on which no geological work has been done to determine its formation or structure. This class of royalty sells at from one dollar to ten dollars per acre depending on its location and its relation to the trend of other known structures.

The semi-proven royalty pertains to lands on which a certain amount of geological work has been done and which has proved to be of sufficient interest to the operating company to warrant its "leasing" the property for development. This class of royalty sells at from ten dollars to one hundred dollars per acre depending on the nature of the work done and results obtained.

The producing royalty pertains to lands on which drilling operations have been carried out and oil found in commercial quantities. This class of royalty sells at from one thousand dollars to ten thousand dollars per acre depending on the amount of "production" and the demand for this class of royalty.

The "possibilities" for profit are the greatest where an organization is in a position, through technical knowledge,

(Continued on Page 36)



SAID a friend of mine the other day: "I've got no use for so-and-so (naming one of the most outstanding financial advisory organizations) because it's always passing out statistics and talking about the fundamentals of business. I don't want to know about the fundamentals of business; I want to know what the market is going to do."

THE recent buying would seem to indicate that a lot of people hold my friend's views. In the face of a rather decided lack of any outstanding reasons for bullishness in the shape of improved business prospects, the public has been bidding up stock prices strongly. It has bought because other people were buying and prices were advancing. What about the lesson that we were supposed to have learned last Fall?

WHEN the speculative public will jump into the market and buy for the rise with as little real basis for bullishness as has existed in the last few weeks what will it do when business conditions and prospects really take a definite turn for the better? It's an intriguing thought. Gambling being the subject of discussion, I'm prepared to bet that when that time comes (as of course it will—sooner or later) we shall see the beginning of a big bull movement very similar to that of a year or two ago. In spite of the losses last Fall; in spite of the current business depression; in spite of present unemployment and reduced incomes in some cases, there is, I believe, a tremendous accumulation of wealth standing behind the present market that will make itself quickly felt when the moment seems propitious.

OF COURSE we shall have recessions before that time comes—in fact, the recent too-rapid advance makes one appear overdue now—but when the business upturn comes the speculative public's going to be back in the market with both feet and prices are going to move as definitely as they did less than a year ago. At least, that's my guess. And anyone can figure what may happen from then on. Developing the idea logically, there would seem to be no reason why we should not have a repetition, though possibly a much less serious one, of the debacle of last Fall. As I've indicated before, I believe the public got the gambling fever too strongly for one lesson to cure it, no matter how potent that lesson was.

THE question as to whether or not there will be a price break in the near future depends, to my mind, on immediate business developments. If these are such as can possibly be construed as favorable, the public's demand for stocks may be expected to keep prices up and even advance them further. If, on the other hand, immediate developments are obviously unfavorable, or if the broader-based business recovery is too long delayed, we must, I think, expect to see a decline—possibly a fairly sharp decline—from present price levels. The market is undoubtedly in a somewhat dangerous condition at the moment. However, I do not believe that this possibility warrants selling by long-pull investors who bought before the recent upward movement began. The long-pull holder can afford to keep his original purpose in mind and disregard such price swings as we are likely to see in the reasonably near future. As I remarked a fortnight ago, no one who buys real values at low prices need fear the ultimate results.

ALTHOUGH recent buying has over-discounted them, there are, of course, some favorable factors in evidence; I mean such items as the increasing movement of wheat at slightly stronger prices, the apparent likelihood of a continuance of easy credit conditions, the big construction programme at Beauharnois and elsewhere, and the greater confidence engendered by a stronger stock market. Business is feeling at least a little better than it did, and the arrival of spring, with its seasonal increase in activities, helps.



NEW TARIFF COMMISSIONER

Hector B. McKinnon, whose transfer from the position of Secretary of the Tariff Advisory Board to that of Commissioner of Tariffs in the Department of Finance, has been announced at Ottawa. Mr. McKinnon has been Secretary of the Tariff Board since its inception and prior to that was in newspaper work, having served as City Editor and later as Parliamentary Correspondent of the Toronto Globe. Mr. McKinnon is as well known in the West as in Ottawa and Toronto. His series of articles on business and crop conditions some years ago were regarded as among the most outstanding and authoritative ever published.

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THE **SIMPSON** COMPANY, LIMITED

Has West Really Been Hard Hit?

(Continued from Page 29)

which has been most critical of general conditions and the wheat situation in particular, being swept by a psychological wave of pessimism.

The western farmer as a class has been sawing wood, figuratively speaking, during the winter. The volume of inquiries to the three Pools and the Central Selling Agency show this. There have been considerable inquiries—just as there have been at all times since the Pool was formed. But it may be accepted as only a very small fraction of Pool membership. Pool members and non-pool farmers alike faced a reduced harvest in 1929 after three years of large crops sold at comparatively high prices. With his debts liquidated to the lowest level within memory, the farmer accepted a reduction in income with courage and to a large extent was willing to sit tight and await developments. Discussion of reduced acreage for 1930 is not to be taken seriously. The farmer's disposition is to gamble on the outcome.

But his disposition to gamble in wheat futures was never general, although it has been a matter of wide discussion. It has been maintained that the farmer, under the influence of the general belief in higher grain prices last fall, sold his wheat and bought futures, taking a serious loss along with the speculator. That a number of farmers did buy futures is not to be doubted—but it can be accepted as only a very small percentage of the total of grain producers. The disposition of the farmer to exchange his wheat and other commodities just as soon as

possible for merchandise remains the same. This is the opinion of commercial interests in closest touch with the man riding the tractor. And to this disposition can be traced the serenity which has covered the prairies all winter, as quiet and solid as the blanket of snow.

If this were not so it would have been expected there would have developed agitation and concerted action by members of the Pool for additional explanations regarding the prospects of settlements cheques before seeding time. That a number of farmers have given evidence of distress is true, a certain percentage of the agricultural population may be taken at all times to be near the borderline of difficulties—which is also true of the urban population.

Considering the urban population alone, it is to be doubted that distress has been general. While it is admitted total purchasing power has been curtailed considerably. Bank clearings for the larger cities for February, the latest month available as this is written, show a decline of less than one per cent from 1929. While there is no magic in these figures they indicate how the volume of commercial exchange is being maintained. Building permits for Winnipeg for the first three months of the year are 7.51 per cent under 1929. The first two months showed almost the same percentage of increase. This compares most favorably with the east. Building in Winnipeg last year was the largest in 17 years. Interests identified with this industry do not hesitate to state over their signatures in print that it can be expected the west as a whole will equal if not exceed last year's building totals. While reduced activity in residences and apartments is expected, the interest now manifested in commercial building is likely to more than offset this.

*

The work on power developments in Manitoba during the winter employed a large number of men—500 being required at Island Falls alone, where a \$7,000,000 project is nearing completion. At Slave Falls the power development will cost \$10,000,000. The project at Seven Sisters will cost \$20,000,000.

One of the most amazing psychological attitudes of the west is toward mining. The larger interests, far from being dismayed by stock market developments of last fall, have shown a disposition to proceed with mine development regardless of market outlook. "The values are in the mines not the market and we must produce to capitalize on those values," is the attitude of those interests planning expenditures of millions of dollars during the year.

In Manitoba alone last year over twelve millions were expended by mining interests. This compares with \$4,853,185 in 1928 and \$1,535,619 in 1927. The wage bill of the mining interests in this Province last year was \$4,757,749 compared with \$1,000,000 in 1928 and \$436,315 in 1927. Machinery and power equipment is the next largest item in the mining bill—totaling \$2,515,000 last year—but hardware and miners' supplies, groceries and meats also are items exceeding a million and one-quarter dollars each. There is no evidence that these totals will be reduced in 1930. While the oil industry, both producing and refining, may not be expected to recover as quickly as some other developments, yet it is hardly to be expected to lag very far behind the general recovery.

The agitation of surplus labor which could not find full time work led to action in increasing the num-

ber of public improvements. The results of this everywhere are always belated because of the governmental and financial machinery involved. It is apparent the full force of this action will be felt at a time in the near future when recovery is well underway, accelerating the movement. A detailed list of the projects for the Provinces and municipalities runs into millions.

The ease with which these works can be financed at the present time through bond issues will undoubtedly tend to increase rather than decrease this development. It may be contended that over-extension of public improvements will have an adverse effect in the future. This may be true but if not carried to the extreme will have a beneficial influence during the year, absorbing labor and increasing the demand for materials.

There is one adverse factor which is general throughout the west and cannot be minimized. It is an important factor to be considered by merchandising interests. And this is the slowness of collections. It is the one complaint which lifts its voice in unison with discussion of the wheat situation and for this reason is generally acknowledged. It is a real and not a fancied condition. Credit is frozen to a large extent. However, this is to be expected, because liquidation of debts like the bulk of purchasing in the west is seasonal. The farmer reduces his obligations at the same time he is busy exchanging his grain for merchandise and has no disposition to examine accounts payable again until the following spring. The exceptions of course, prove the rule, for we are here dealing with mass psychology and general conditions. It may be that it is a tendency, almost a tradition, in agricultural communities, not to part with cash in times of a curtailed demand for farm products. But there remains the fact that while as far west as the Pacific Coast, retail and wholesale trade and to a certain extent manufacturing tend to show a fair improvement in later months in ratio to the distance, nevertheless collections are slow over the entire territory.

If this is more psychological than actual it will pass with a general recovery in demand for farm products and an increase in employment. If it is the result of overbuying when optimism was general last fall, it will be a factor in reducing purchasing power. However, the belief is so general on the prairies and in the far west that the standard of living must be maintained by every possible effort, there is slight prospect of consumer demand being reduced if any appreciable recovery in agriculture and trade is made this summer.

So widespread is the belief that the west lives by wheat alone that it is difficult to emphasize other factors. However, the returns from every other branch of farming except grain growing, as measured in dollars, increased in 1929 over 1928. The value of livestock in the three Provinces marketed at stockyards and packing plants last year was over \$70,000,000. Dairy production totaled \$57,730,000. Poultry provided gross income of \$28,000,000. This compares with only a few years ago when large quantities of eggs and poultry were imported into these Provinces. The larger part of this last item may be accredited as an addition to the purchasing power of the prairie wife through her own endeavors.

These increases in the farmers' (Continued on Page 39)



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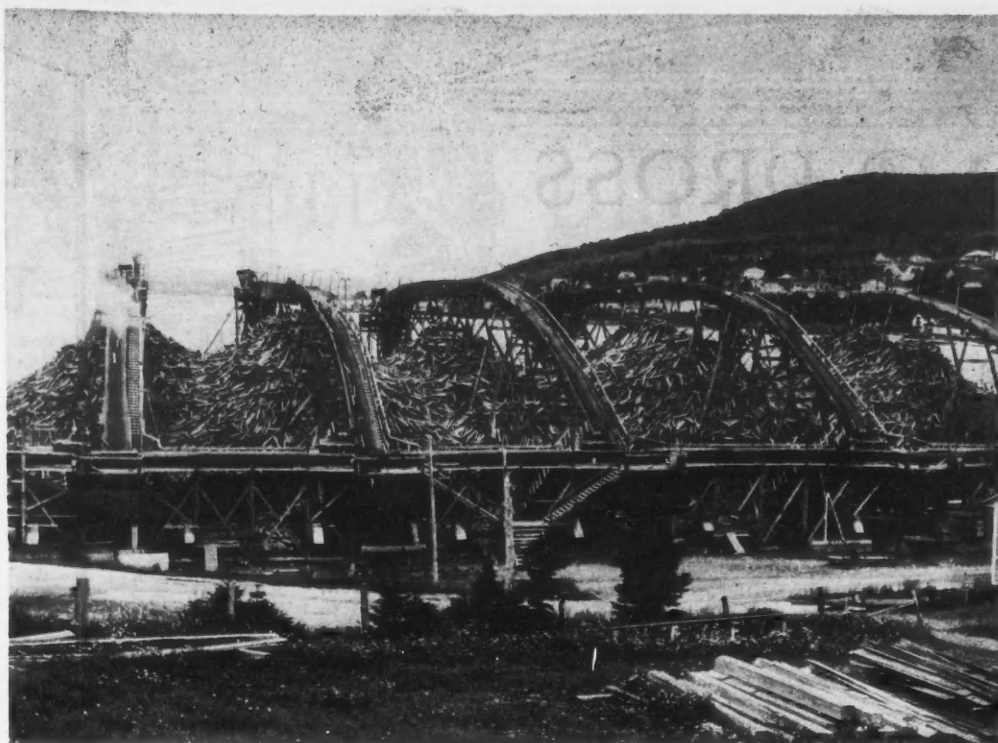
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The Province of Quebec is famed for its forest resources but few people have any idea of the geographical extent of these forests. Illustration shows the storing of pulp logs, ready for shipment, at Gaspé, Quebec, which is one of the most easterly points of Canada's Atlantic Seaboard. The Gaspé Peninsula has recently undergone considerable development, particularly since the completion of the new Perron Boulevard, a magnificent highway encircling the coast and linking up the district with Quebec City.

—Photo by Canadian National Railways.

Are The Trade Unions Right? Higher Wages May Not Benefit Working Classes Because of Freedom of International Money Movement

By J. M. KEYNES, London, in Barron's

THE earlier generation of economists was extremely suspicious of attempts to raise wages; so much so that they became suspect themselves among certain sections of social idealists. Their general case was that there existed a certain level of wages fixed by external circumstances—by economic law, as they would have expressed it—and that any attempt to lift wages above this level was doomed to failure and would do harm. In particular, they were extremely suspicious of trade unions, and they were inclined to sympathize with the then state of the law, which was designed to hamper their activities in every way.

Some of their arguments are now universally admitted to have been bad arguments, for example, their theory of the wages fund. But quite apart from whether their arguments were good or bad, the tide of events was against them; and their arguments and point of view became discredited irrespective of the merits.

Accordingly, when—50 years later—we reach the age of Marshall, we find a change of heart out of proportion, perhaps, to the amount of change of theory. One of Marshall's earliest publications was a gentle defence and justification of trade unionism as a means of ameliorating the conditions of the working class; and all living economists were brought up to respect and plead for the activities of trade unions as they existed in the latter half of the 19th century and before the War.

But today, with the present generation of post-war economists, we find an increasingly sharp cleavage of opinion. The more old-fashioned people are disturbed as to whether the long continuance of unemployment may not suggest that there is some disequilibrium between the level of wages and the facts of the external world. For they have not abandoned the belief that there is in some sense what one might call a natural level of wages with which it is unsafe to tamper. Public opinion in modern conditions is so decidedly opposed to a retrograde movement in wages that scarcely anyone, whatever he might think, dares to breathe in public the view that wages may be too high. People grumble under their breath; they maintain that all other solutions of present difficulties are futile; but they are reluctant to put forward their own.

While this is the attitude of some of the more old-fashioned people, there is a growing skepticism abroad as to the psychological and theoretical validity of the orthodox theory of value which leads others to dispute that there is any natural level of wages at all, or, at any rate, one that is rigidly fixed; and this attitude of mind accords much better with popular aspirations. Limits there are, no doubt, this school of thought would admit; but there is a fairly wide margin, they would maintain, within which the determining factor is, not so much what used to be called economic law, as social and political habits and practices and the trend of public opinion.

My present purpose is, rather, to propose certain qualifications which are in my judgment of great practical

importance when it is a question of applying these ideas in the actual world of today, and to express grave doubts whether an indiscriminate public opinion, reinforced by the vote of wage-earners, in favor of raising wages, whenever possible, is really the best means open to us, within the existing framework of society, for attaining what is presumably the object, namely, the betterment of the material conditions of the working class.

For the High-Wage Party forget that we belong not to a closed system, but to an international system; and to an international system, moreover, for which we have deliberately contrived a very high degree of mobility of international lending. What are the consequences of this? Let me illustrate by an artificial example.

Let us suppose two countries where the factors of production are of exactly equal efficiency, with relations between them in respect of trading goods and lending money much the same as exist today between, let us say, Germany and England. Let us suppose that the High-Wage Party have their way in one country—England—but not in the other—Germany. It follows that the capitalist will receive a smaller proportion of the product here than abroad. His reward for a given amount of energy and risk will be less. Consequently, he will prefer to invest his money abroad. It may be that the proportion that he gets in both countries is, in a sense, arbitrary, and the result of historical and social influences.

But if you have extreme mobility of international lending, capital resources will tend to flow towards those countries where the relative remuneration is greatest. If our currency standard were not an international one, the effort to lend more money abroad would put the exchanges against us, and by raising English prices, would bring back real wages in England to the lower level which previously existed. But under the gold standard the consequences are much more complicated.

If English business men are finding the employment of their funds in English businesses relatively unprofitable, and endeavor, therefore, to increase the proportion which they employ abroad, the first effect will be a tendency for gold to flow abroad, for the bank rate to rise, and for enterprise in England to be yet further embarrassed. From this increased unemployment would ensue, and perhaps, if the unemployment goes on long enough and rises to a sufficiently high level, the final result would be that real wages in England would be driven down again to the old parity. The bank rate in its internal aspect, is essentially a means of ensuring that there shall be enough unemployment to put effective pressure on wages so as to cause them to fall to a level which is in equilibrium with external conditions; though this may be attended by friction and opposition, and there may be a great waste of the forces of industry before the new equilibrium is finally brought about.

In short, the extent to which one country can move in these matters, independently of other countries, is greatly affected by the mobility of

lending which exists between countries having the same monetary standard.

The consequences of the extreme freedom for foreign lending which we actually enjoy have troubled me ever since I first studied economics. But one thing is clear, namely, that the free field for foreign lending means that the capitalist is free to direct his resources to those parts of the world where the proportion of the product he receives is greatest. How much he gets in any particular place may be due more to social than to economic

(Continued on Page 38)

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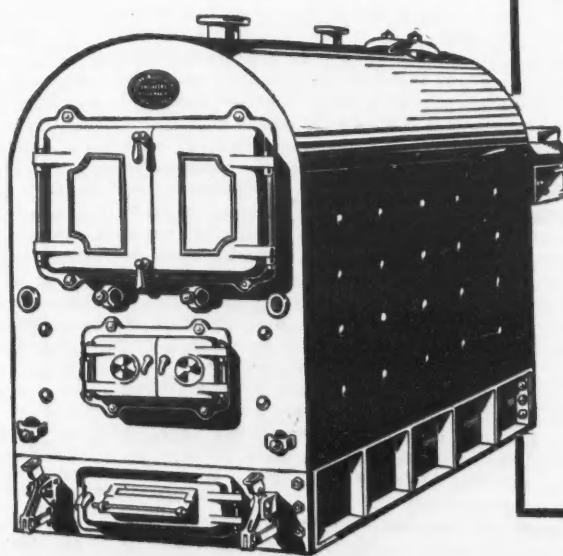
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GOLD & DROSS

DOMINION BRIDGE ATTRACTIVE

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I am coming to you again for help in my investment problems. I am a married man, with three children, salary \$5,300 a year, owning a home worth about 12,000 and unencumbered, and carrying \$35,000 of life insurance in various companies. For some years I have been building up what you might call an investment portfolio, basing my selections on the recommendations made by "Saturday Night" from time to time, and now have quite a varied list of holdings, split pretty evenly between bonds, preferred stocks and common stocks.

Last year I made something of a tactical error, as I bought some Dominion Bridge Common at 112, only a few points below its high point for the year, whereas when the market broke last fall it sold down as low as 54. I may say that I made this purchase without consulting you first, as I usually do. My present problem is this. As I have some idle funds, I am thinking of buying some more Dominion Bridge at its current market price around 70, with the idea of averaging down my holdings. What do you think of Dominion Bridge as a buy at this price? Many thanks for your very valuable help.

—T. L. Hamilton, Ont.

Unfortunately you do not tell me what proportion of your total common stock holdings your Dominion Bridge commitments will represent. Dominion Bridge is a stock which tends to show fairly wide variations in earning power from year to year, and therefore, there is a definite speculative element, in spite of the fact that the company has been able to build up and maintain such a substantial surplus account that for many years it has been able to pay dividends on the common stocks, in varying amounts, in the lean years as well as the fat. However, I presume that I do not need to stress the importance of adequate diversification in your case, as your letter indicates that you have a very good grasp of the principles of sound investment.

Dominion Bridge common is at present on a dividend basis of \$3.60 per share annually, so that on a price basis of 70, the current yield is 5.14%. This, I think, is a fairly attractive figure in the case of a company with such favorable long-term prospects as Dominion Bridge. Earnings of the company have advanced steadily since 1925, rising from \$572,750 for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1925, to \$2,639,832 in the last fiscal year, ending October 31st, 1929. Net was equal to \$5.45 a share in the 1928-29 period, as against \$4.15 per share on a smaller capitalization in the preceding year.

The outlook for the company for the present year is clouded to some extent by the current business uncertainty, although orders on the company's books are substantial, and expansion of its facilities should mean an increase in the aggregate volume. The strong position of the company in its field, together with its recent acquisition of the Manitoba Bridge and Iron Works Limited, of Winnipeg, promises a continuance of the growth in earning power over the next several years, and even though earnings may be reduced this year, I do not think that this possibility should be regarded too seriously by the long-term investor.

Permanence of dividend payments is indicated not only by the company's very satisfactory position and outlook, but by the fact that dividends on the common stock have been paid every year since the company's organization in 1912, reaching as high as 20% in 1916 on the old \$100 par stock. The change to the present no-par stock made in October, 1927, shareholders receiving five of the new shares for each of the old.

ONTARIO MINERAL WATERS LTD.

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I have been approached by a stock salesman, who is a friend of mine, to purchase some stock in a company called the Ontario Mineral Waters Limited, which owns a well which produces a wonderful water called "Raycol" on account of it having radium in it. This water cures sick people wonderfully and the salesman said it had cured his chronic rheumatism in four days. The price of the stock is \$100 for a share of preferred stock and you get common stock for nothing if you buy.

The salesman tells me that the big capitalists in New York and in England are anxious to get hold of the company, and that the English ones have offered to buy the well for \$7,000,000. This big price is because the company is supposed to earn \$300 on each share of the common stock, after dividends have been paid on the preferred stock that I would buy. The salesman says I have to act quick if I want to buy, so please let me know at once what you think of it. I wouldn't want to lose my money, as it is what I am saving for my old age.

—W. N., Toronto, Ont.

My impression after reading your letter is that you would be well advised to put your money into a government bond and let all other securities alone. Certainly you should eschew such stocks as that of the Ontario Mineral Waters Limited, if you want to build up a safe and dependable investment account to provide for your needs in your old age. Even considered as a radical speculation there is a good deal of information you should have before you consider risking your money in it.

For example, you say the company owns the well. How do you know it owns the well, or the property on which the well is situated? Perhaps it only leases it, and if so it would be interesting to see the terms of the lease and the period of time it covers, also whether or not it would be possible for rival interests to drill wells on adjoining properties and tap the same source of supply.

The suggestion that English financial interests are prepared to pay \$7,000,000 or more over a period of three years for the well and the water seems to me to be nothing less than fantastic. The promoters have shown me what purports to be a copy of a letter setting forth some such proposition and, frankly, I am unable to believe that this is a genuine and responsible offer. I have never yet seen financiers embark upon the payment of so large a sum as \$7,575,000 in as light a manner as this alleged letter suggests.

In my opinion you should demand proof of the genuineness of this before attaching any importance to it. Similarly, I think that too much importance should not be attached to the contracts with Dr. Kenneth D. Van Allen, of New York City, and Mr. John H. Roberts, of Montreal, former publisher of "The Axe," until it has been established that these contracts will really be effective and that the people who make them are able to carry out their obligations.

It would also be interesting to know what becomes of all the common stock of the company. The prospectus indicates that there will be 4,300 preference shares outstanding (to the amount of \$430,000 in shares of \$100 par value), and 20,000 shares of common stock of no par value. As the common stock bonus only calls for one share of common with each four shares of preferred, this means that only 1,075 common shares out of the

total issue of 20,000 shares to be outstanding will be required to take care of the bonus feature. This leaves no less than 18,925 common shares unaccounted for, and it would be interesting to know where they are, whether or not the company received any consideration for them, the amount of that consideration, if any, and information as to whether that consideration was placed in the company's treasury. You should insist on receiving a financial statement that sets forth the company's position in detail.

If, as the promoters would apparently have you believe, unnamed English financiers are anxious to put millions into this undertaking, there would seem to be no reason for the promoters to attempt to sell stock in small lots to people like yourself. If the company is going to earn \$300 a share on the common stock, why give that stock away in the form of bonus stock? Why let outsiders in on such a good thing?

Altogether, the company's prospectus and literature quite fail to convince me. I would class this preferred stock offering, with its common stock bonus, as a particularly hazardous speculation.

TWIN CITY VERY SPECULATIVE

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Please advise if Twin City Rapid Transit common is a good buy at 22½ and tell me how the company is doing and what the prospects are. Thanks.

—C. S., Halifax, N.S.

Twin City, at 22½, affords a yield of no less than 17.7 per cent. This high yield is certainly attractive, but it exists only because there is considerable doubt as to the company's ability to maintain dividend payments at anything like their present rate. The volume of traffic on the company's lines has been declining steadily for years, and the company has only been able to maintain its earnings position by repeated increases in fares. Each time it does this, traffic declines further.

The outlook for the present year is for a continuation of the decline in the volume of traffic, and this will doubtless result in a further narrowing of the margin of safety for the current \$4 dividend. The long-term outlook is not encouraging. There is little attractiveness in an immediate high yield when there is a good possibility that the yield will be cut off entirely or substantially reduced in the not distant future. While the present situation obtains, there is little likelihood of any marked market appreciation in the price of the shares. If you wish to be reasonably conservative, Twin City common is certainly no buy for you.

B.C. PACKERS COMMON NOT CHEAP

Editor, Gold and Dross:

What do you think of buying B. C. Packers common stock which can be picked up very cheaply now? My theory is that a man should buy stocks when they are away down and then hold them for as many years as necessary—the sole point being to buy them when they are low. B. C. Packers looks very good to me just now, particularly since they have issued a pretty good report.

—L. R. C., Brandon, Man.

I certainly don't agree with your theory, since it is obvious that there are many factors other than price which govern the value of common stocks, or any other securities. Neither do I believe that B. C. Packers common is particularly attractive just now. To be sure it has prospects for the long term future but there is no need to rush in at the moment. I think that there will be plenty of opportunity to buy this stock for some time to come and that commitments can well be postponed until there are more definite prospects of improvement.

Again, I can't see where you got the idea that the company has issued a "pretty good report." Earnings of \$634,182 for the year ended February 28 last were just about half the amount shown for the previous fiscal period. After allowing for fixed charges and preferred dividends, but without making any provision for depreciation, this works out to about nine cents per share on the common. This pushes dividends pretty far into the future and with present quotations of around \$6 the price-earnings ratio is something like 66. These may be buying indications to you, but they certainly aren't to me. In fact they seem to prove pretty definitely that the stock isn't cheap.

I don't want you to gather, however, that I consider the future of B. C. Packers entirely gloomy. I pointed out a short time ago in these columns that in the fishing industry a peculiar combination of circumstances may arise in one year which are not likely to be duplicated for a long time in the future and Packers appears to have been hit in 1929 by just such a combination. You must remember that the company is the dominating factor in the fishing industry on the Pacific Coast and that both the mergers which it has effected and the decision of the British Columbia Government to license no more plants until conditions warrant are both encouraging factors. Then too, the recent report revealed a fairly satisfactory balance sheet position and the company is so situated as to take full advantage of favorable developments.

I think it is too early as yet to predict immediate marked progress but the general outlook is by no means unencouraging. I cannot, however, see any reason for buying the common stock until definite signs of improvement appear.

WHY GO OUTSIDE CANADA?

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I have been looking for some time for a good long-pull mining speculation and after looking all around I have picked a South African Company called Bwana M'Kubwa. I would like your opinion as to the wisdom of my selection and also all the information you can conveniently give me about this mine. Could I do better elsewhere?

—G. P., Vancouver, B. C.

I am of the opinion that you are going a long way afield for a mining speculation. It would be much easier for you to gain a thorough knowledge of a Canadian mining proposition and to regulate your commitments intelligently and with less chance of loss and more of gain, particularly at this time when good Canadian mining issues are selling at low figures. A producing company with big ore reserves the possibility of developing more, and paying a good dividend, should be attractive. I know that it is possible for speculators on the other side of the globe to occasionally get in on a good thing but as a general rule the cream is skimmed before South Africans get to know much about our Norandas, Nickels or Hollingers. I imagine the same thing applies to Cana-

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A statement of the significance of recent changes in interest rates is made in April Investment Recommendations which presents attractive selections of Government, Municipal and Industrial Securities.

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our April offering list emphasizes that Canada is on the threshold of enormous economic development. Prospects are brighter at present than at any time in its history.

It briefly indicates a few outstanding and representative Canadian securities which, if you invest in them, should enable you to participate in this material growth. We would appreciate the opportunity of discussing these securities with you.

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DIVIDEND NO. 200

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited

Dividend of 1% on the outstanding stock of the Company has been declared payable on the 22nd day of April, 1930 on which date cheques will be mailed to shareholders of record at close of business on the 5th day of April, 1930.

DATED the 1st day of April, 1930.
I. McIVOR,
Assistant-Treasurer.

Forest Crosley Radio Company, Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of twenty cents per share has been declared on the outstanding shares of the capital stock of Forest Crosley Radio Company, Limited, payable on the First day of May, 1930, to shareholders of record on the Fifteenth day of April, 1930.

By order of the Board,
J. W. PEART,
Secretary-Treasurer.
DATED at Toronto, this Fourth day of April A. D. 1930.



dian participation in copper propositions in South Africa, however important they may be.

There can be no question, however, about the size of Bwana McKubwa as a copper mining proposition and for a long pull it has attractions. A review of the known ore reserves, consideration of the copper content, and study of the practically unexplored holdings in N'kana and other concessions impresses. It is, naturally, difficult to visualize the undertaking from this distance. I have on hand a large amount of information compiled by competent observers and all of it points in the direction of an immensely productive operation within the next two or three years.

Bwana is one of the big coming events in the copper world. I would not, however, attempt to predict the market course of the stock. I note the company is rather heavily capitalized and that a vast expenditure faces it. The bulk of the issued stock was underwritten at low prices, hampering the future financing to some extent. Shares which were bought at five shillings are now worth around \$5.50. There are liquid assets of about \$4,500,000 and \$842,000 shares issued with a funded debt of \$852,625 in the form of 7 1/2 per cent 10-year First Mortgage Debentures, due 1938.

The company is in production on a small scale—about 600 tons a month—and it is reported that a small profit is now being shown. The big thing is that the company is preparing for large scale production and to achieve this expenditures on a major scale are predictable.

A GOOD ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT STOCK

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Please advise if you consider Weston Electrical Instrument Company common stock to be reasonably priced at present, and if you think I would be justified in buying this with the idea of holding it indefinitely. Please advise what the company earned per share in 1929 and how you think it will do in 1930.

—T. F., Saskatoon, Sask.

I think this should prove a quite satisfactory purchase. Considering the company's strong financial position and excellent earnings showing, the common stock seems to me to be quite reasonably priced at current levels around 45, although it is doubtful that any marked advance will take place in the near future. I believe that purchases for the long pull are warranted at current levels, however, and that they should eventually prove profitable to patient holders.

Net profits for the year ended December 31st, 1929, amounted to \$970,041 after all charges, equivalent to \$4.49 a share on the common stock under the participating provisions of the shares. This compares with \$2.55 per share in 1928, and \$1.77 in 1927, on the same number of common shares and allowing for a larger number of class "A" shares. The company's foreign business and the public utility demand for its products should show normal gains in 1930, but orders from the radio, aeronautical, and motion picture industry are likely to be somewhat lower.

As a whole, therefore, the net profits for 1930 may be slightly under the 1929 figures. Competition from the larger companies in the industry may eventually prove to be somewhat of a restraining factor, but it seems quite reasonable to expect a further moderate growth in earnings during the years immediately ahead. The company's financial position is strong.

POTPOURRI

F. W., Woodstock, Ont. In my opinion the preferred stock of JENNY LIND CANDY STORES cannot be regarded as a desirable investment. The company is only in the formative stages, and apparently has very little of anything in the way of assets. Until such times as it has been in operation for a sufficient period to prove its commercial possibilities, I do not think that the conservative investor should put money into it.

R. M., Toronto, Ont. The WHALEN PULP AND PAPER COMPANY was taken over in December, 1925, by a new company formed for the purpose, the BRITISH COLUMBIA PULP AND PAPER COMPANY. The assets of the old company were purchased by a trustee on behalf of preferred mortgage bondholders, who assumed control of the property and floated the new company. The first mortgage bond holders of the old company received bonds in the new company, par for par, as well as preferred shares of the new company to cover arrears of interest. An action was recently brought in the Supreme Court of Canada to set aside the sale of the Whalen Company's assets to B. C. Pulp and Paper, but on January 28th, 1930, Chief Justice Morrison dismissed this action.

A. K., Vancouver, B. C. Whether or not CONGOLEUM NAIRN will move higher seems to depend more upon the prospects for the general market than upon those for the company itself. This stock at 19 is selling at its high for this year and it would not appear that much higher prices would be warranted by the company's actual prospects. If you continue to hold, you will simply be gambling on the trend of the market generally, and more strengthening in the general list may possibly be deferred for some time. If you decide to hold, however, I think you should do so only on the basis of the company's long-term outlook with the idea of retaining your commitments until such time as business generally improves. In view of current stock business it is hardly likely that the company can maintain in 1930 the same profit levels which it reported in 1929, earnings of that year amounting to \$1.28 per share on the common stock. The amounting to \$1.28 per share in 1929 and 1928 were attributable to profit gains recorded in 1929 and 1928 were attributable to operating economies and intensive selling efforts. The company is the leading manufacturer of felt-base floor covering and a prominent factor in the linoleum industry. It has, however, paid no dividends since 1925 on the 1,641,026 shares of common stock outstanding. The company's financial position is good, it has substantial funds out on call, and because of its position in the industry I consider its long term prospects to be bright. I would suggest retaining this stock only if you are prepared to do so for a period of at least 18 months or two years.

E. H. B., Biggar, Sask. If you have a mining prospect of interest your best plan would be to approach strong operating companies in your own district. You would of course advertise. I do not know of any newly formed company interested in prospects at this time.

S. A., Toronto, Ont. WRIGHT-HARGREAVES is improving monthly. I do not consider that this would be a good time to sell out if you do not need the money. By fall there should be favorable developments and in the meantime there is the possibility of improved market conditions.

R. J., Bridgeville, N. S. The current yield from FAMOUS PLAYERS CANADIAN CORPORATION common shares is low, but the company is covering dividend requirements by a large margin and an increase in the dividend rate seems a practical certainty, and at no very remote date. This big increase in earnings is due entirely to public enthusiasm for the talkies, which shows no signs of abatement. The company is well managed and has made remarkable progress during the last few years.

E. S., Aymer, Ont. WENTWORTH RADIO AND AUTO SUPPLIES LIMITED has apparently been making good progress. The company issued a report showing its standing as of January 11th this year, which indicated that net profits for the eight months' period preceding that date amounted

to \$80,801 as against \$58,238 in the twelve months ended April 30th, 1929. Three dividends, totalling \$14,925 were paid on the preferred stock, making the balance available for common \$65,976, which is equal to \$2.20 per share on the 26,000 shares of class "A" stock outstanding. The company's balance sheet as of the date given also showed an improvement in the working position. This is encouraging, particularly in view of current conditions which would seem naturally to hit such luxuries as radios. In my opinion the class "A" stock is an attractive speculation for holding, and I would suggest that you retain what you have.

P. H., Walkerville, Ont. In my opinion the Class "A" stock of the SQUARE "D" COMPANY would seem to be a reasonable speculative buy at present prices, although I do not anticipate anything in the way of immediate appreciation. The company, which is engaged in the manufacture of electrical safety devices, reported net income of \$503,829 for the year ended December 31st, 1929, which was equivalent after Class "A" dividends to \$6.28 a share on the class "B" stock. This indicates that the class "A" dividends of \$2.20 per share, which incidentally are cumulative, were earned by a very good margin. It is quite possible, that in view of the depressed public at a time when anything with a Bonus tag on it looked like good bait. In 1928 there was an attempt to reorganize but apparently nothing came of it. I very much doubt if the claims are still held, because it costs money to retain ground in Quebec province. The company did little work on its own account, although some was done by other interests which at various times had held the groups prior to their concentration under one big tent. This show just simply faded away and you cannot sell your stock.

S. J., Virden, Man. I am afraid I can't agree with the tip which our friend has given you on SAFEWAY STORES INCORPORATED, and I must say that I don't place much faith in tips in general. While both sales and earnings of this company expanded rapidly during 1929, profits amounting to \$9.02 a share on the average number (619,423) on common shares outstanding during the year, which compares with earnings of \$8.12 a share in 1928, based on the average number of shares outstanding, or \$5.10 a share on the stock actually outstanding on December 31st, 1928, it is likely that the decreased purchasing power throughout the United States will restrict the rate of earnings gain of the company during 1930. In addition the number of common shares is being constantly increased by the conversion of the preferred stock, which will further limit expansion of per share results. I think this stock is quite high enough at current levels of around 102 1/2 and I would not recommend purchasing it except in the event of marked recessions.

W. A. H., Toronto, Ont. The UNGAVA DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, of which stock was offered in England, about 1925, by Ungava Trusts Limited, was a wildcat of the worst type, and received severe criticism from responsible financial journals at the time. While I have no official record of the company having gone out of existence, I feel absolutely confident that shares in this company are utterly worthless at the present time. The whole thing was apparently a scheme of an American promoter who was operating in London.

H. J., Tillsonburg, Ont. I would not recommend the purchase of the first mortgage bonds of CANADIAN RAIL AND HARBOUR TERMINALS LIMITED, as these bonds can by no means be regarded as a seasoned investment. I have not seen the report of the company for the year 1929, but in 1928 the company reported operating profits of \$175,227, subject to deduction for depreciation and financial charges including interest and amortization of bond discount which amounted to \$486,065, leaving a deficit for the year of \$310,838 and a total deficit up to that time of \$659,145. Until the company's 1929 report is available, it will not be possible to clearly determine its position although I understand that considerable progress was made during 1929. Another point I might mention is that there is practically no market at the present time for these bonds.

E. M. K., Calgary, Alta. Thanks for your kind remarks regarding our paper. DOMINION TAR AND CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED, recently published its annual report showing net income for the year ended December 31st, 1929, of \$845,804, or \$2.35 per common share, after allowing for preferred dividends. Debenture interest was earned 4.85 times. During the year the company spent \$390,000 on new equipment for tar and creosoting plants, and in the latter part of the year formed a subsidiary company for the manufacture of fibre conduits. The company has paid preferred dividends regularly but so far has made no payments on the common stock. The company occupies an important position in the field it serves, which is growing, and the long term outlook for the company appears favorable. Thus the common stock appears to offer speculative possibilities for the long pull.

N. D., Caledonia, Ont. CRAWFORD SKEAD GOLD MINES, LIMITED, reorganized in 1927 and is now known as LOCKWOOD GOLD MINES, LIMITED. The property has been idle for over four years and could not get going even when prospecting was booming in the area. I cannot determine at the moment what your interest would be, but presumably it was diluted at time of reorganization. In any event you need not do any worrying over it, as the prospect was nothing notable.

C. P., Montreal, Que. Last operations on HAYDEN GOLD MINES property consisted of crosscutting on the 700 foot level to intercept the vein cut on the 800 foot horizon where it was drifted on for 80 feet, commercial ore being reported over this length. A faulted condition necessitated a search for the vein. The work at the 700 had not reached the new vein and it was expected that a month's work would be required to intercept it. The secretary of the company advises that directors are engaged in an effort to provide further finances for resumption of work, which in the official view is at an interesting stage. This property is now being given the benefit of a revision in geological theory respecting surface finds. Outlook is doubtful.

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Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Each letter of inquiry should refer to one company or security only. If information on more than one company or security is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional company or security inquired about. If each additional inquiry relates to mining or insurance matters, they should be written on separate sheets of paper.

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City of Sarnia, 5%, 1936-42	Rate	5.10%
Twp. of Stamford, 5%, 1941-45	Rate	5.10%
Twp. of Sandwich West, 5 1/2%, 1934-37	Rate	5.75%

A complete list of our investment offerings will be mailed on request

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Concerning Insurance

Public Liability Coverage

Increasing Vulnerability to Damage Claims Emphasizes Need of Insurance Protection

By GEORGE GILBERT

JUDGMENTS in damage actions show a steady tendency towards higher and higher figures, and consequently the need for public liability insurance protection is becoming more generally recognized.

Through the publicity given to actions for damages, the general public is also becoming alive to the fact that those injured or those whose property is damaged by the negligence of others may recover insurance damages.

Negligence is defined as "the lack of that degree of care than an ordinarily prudent person would have exercised under the same circumstances." Business firms, individuals, co-partnerships and corporations may thus become involved in litigation in connection with injuries to the person or property of the public, not only as a result of accidents caused by their personal negligence, but also as a result of accidents caused by their agents, by their employees, by their property, or by their business operations.

There are certain legal obligations resting upon owners and lessees of property, to protect the public and if the facts reveal that the injuries were caused by some fault or defect of which they should have been aware, or that they failed to afford protection from existing dangers, or that they were in some way negligent in meeting their responsibilities, substantial judgments may be awarded against them.

While the burden of proof rests upon the person making the claim, to show that the owners or lessees were at fault, that the injury was directly caused by such negligence, and that he, the injured party, was not guilty of contributory negligence, it is usually an easy matter for the injured party to find some grounds for making a claim for damages. Anyhow, the chances of recovery of alleged damages against responsible firms are generally regarded as so favorable as to make it worth while to start an action.

In the case of damage to property, it is usually not a difficult matter, when once the question of negligence has been decided, to determine the amount of such damage. But it is an entirely different proposition in personal injury cases. When the injuries are not fatal, there is no limit of liability, as the circumstances of the case govern the amount of damages. The extent and permanency of the injury and the resulting disability, the age and earning power of the person injured, the number of dependents, are all factors that influence juries. So the judgments vary greatly in amount. Judgments of \$10,000 awarded to one person are common, while \$50,000 and \$75,000 judgments are not infrequent nowadays.

Sometimes an agreement may be reached as to the amount of damages without resorting to litigation, but in many cases the issues become complicated and are taken to court for decision. Litigation, if long-drawn out, involves heavy costs, as the costs include not only the amount of the damages awarded, but also the cost of investigation, lawyers' fees, court costs and interest on the judgment.

The only practical means of protection against losses arising from such litigation is by the use of public

liability and property damage liability insurance.

By means of liability insurance, a business firm may protect itself against financial loss from legal liability imposed upon it as the result of injuries or damages to other people or to their property in connection with its business operations. Such insurance does not provide indemnity for injuries to the person or property of the insured, but covers against liability to third persons, and so has been called third party insurance.

Under the modern forms of liability insurance, comprehensive protection is obtainable to meet the particular requirements of the various classes of business and professional men. The Owners', Landlords' and Tenants' form is probably the best known. It provides indemnity for legal liability and expense under claims which arise from bodily injuries or death suffered by members of the public in connection with the existence, use or maintenance of buildings or property. The policy may or may not include coverage on claims arising from elevator accidents. Coverage includes accidents occurring outside the premises, if caused by employees of insured engaged in business operations conducted at the premises. The Property Damage coverage, which is supplementary to this form, affords protection from loss arising from the insured's liability for damages to property of others that is not in his care, control or custody.

Other forms of liability insurance are designed to meet the special needs of: Contractors, manufacturers, theatre owners, residence and farm owners, hospital owners, physicians, surgeons and dentists, druggists, optometrists, golfers, and those engaged in other forms of sport; owners of beauty parlors, garages, aircraft, etc.

Confederation Life Acquires Commercial Travellers Mutual

IN AN official statement, issued on April 2, C. S. Macdonald, vice-president and general manager, announces that the directors of the Confederation Life Association have entered into a reinsurance agreement with the directors of the Commercial Travellers Mutual Insurance Society, under which the Confederation Life Association, subject to the approval of the shareholders and members, respectively, of the two organizations, takes over the entire business of the Commercial Travellers Mutual Insurance Society.

Under the agreement, the Confederation Life Association assumes all the liabilities and acquires all the assets of the Commercial Travellers Society, the invested funds of which amounted to \$434,373.61 as at 31st December last. Members of the Commercial Travellers Society, numbering approximately 1,250 and insured for a total of \$2,250,000, are guaranteed by the Confederation Life Association against any increase in rate at any time in the future, and if, for any reason, a member fails to pay any premium that is due, it will be taken care of under an automatic premium loan provision similar to that incorporated in policies now issued by the Confederation Life Association.



HENRY E. NORTH

Third Vice-President and Manager for Canada of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, whose Canadian investments continue to increase materially from year to year. During 1929 they increased by almost \$18,000,000, and at the close of the year amounted to \$189,300,437. Payments to its policyholders in Canada last year amounted to \$15,567,379, showing an increase of more than \$3,000,000 over the preceding year, while its insurance in force in this country was increased to almost one billion dollars, \$947,927,397, to be exact.



ROBERT I. CLANCEY

Dominion Superintendent of all Canadian Agencies of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, who has been appointed to take charge also of the Toronto general agency of the company, which has been reorganized under the firm name of the R. I. Clancey Associates, succeeding Anderson & Cumming, who have been the company's representatives in the Toronto district for the past few years. Mr. Clancey will continue to supervise the Aetna Life's Canadian agencies, and will also be Dominion Superintendent of the Accident and Liability Department of the Company, which is now being established in Canada.

The agreement has been approved by three well-known Canadian actuaries—V. R. Smith, acting for the Confederation Life Association; L. K. File, for the Commercial Travellers Society, and by an independent actuary, Professor M. A. Mackenzie, of the University of Toronto—all of whom are of the opinion that the agreement entered into materially improves the position of the members of the Commercial Travellers Society in respect to their life insurance protection.

The Confederation Life Association was established in 1871 and its total insurance in force now amounts to approximately \$350,000,000, with total assets of over \$75,000,000. The Commercial Travellers Mutual Insurance Society, of which S. M. Sterling is the present president, was incorporated in 1881 and has been operating under the Insurance Department of the Dominion of Canada.

Occidental Life Assets Show Increase

THE Occidental Life Insurance Company, of Los Angeles, reports that the total assets are now \$121,562.85, as compared with \$91,586.57 a year ago. Inclusive of the full paid up stock of one million dollars, it is stated that the surplus assigned for protection of policyholders exceeds the government of legal reserve requirements by \$2,124,151.80. Five years ago the assets stood at a little over \$7,445,394.56. During the same time the insurance in force has been increased from \$66,000,000, to \$150,652,756.13.

Canadians are particularly interested in the Occidental Life because of the fact that this company recently took over the Western Mutual Life Association, which operated in Canada for many years and confined its policyholders to the Masonic fraternity. In the consolidation the Occidental guaranteed all outstanding policies of the Western Mutual and was paid a special cash dividend and declared a substantial bonus on the paid-up insurance. Mr. J. W. Miller, who had charge of the old company in Canada for many years, remains as general manager in this country for the Occidental, with headquarters in Winnipeg.

Heavy Forest Fire Losses in Canada Last Year

THE forest fire situation in Canada during 1929 was one of the most severe ever experienced and might easily have been the most disastrous in our history but for the development of fire fighting methods which has taken place in more recent years throughout the federal and provincial forest services and other agencies interested in forest fire protection.

The following table compiled by the Forest Service, Department of the Interior, from returns made by the different forest authorities, gives in detail the figures for the year 1929 (subject to further slight revision) as compared with the average for the five-year period 1925-29, inclusive:—

Item	Year 1929	Average 1925-1929
Total No. of fires . . . Incl.	6,685	5,146
Total area burned over (acres) . . .	6,029,749	2,319,074
Merchandise Timber . . .	674,226	376,223
Timber burned (M.B.M.) . . .	508,715	455,125
Timber burned (cords) . . .	2,005,366	1,634,821
Estimated stumpage value . . .	\$2,379,946	2,532,868
Young Growth . . .	1,023,111	531,836
Area burned (acres) . . .	4,128,501	1,275,283
Estimated value . . .	\$2,004,759	1,013,925
Cut-Over . . .	324,965	172,161
Area burned (acres) . . .	1,285,569	130,002
Estimated value . . .	\$301,499	441,883
Actual cost of fire fighting . . .	\$ 978,120	630,624
Total gross damage and loss . . .	\$4,302,495	4,000,029

A Tower of Strength

Assets - \$568,000,000

Life Assurance in force: \$2,400,000,000

Rate of interest earned on mean invested assets in 1929 7.02 per cent.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL



"Grow old along with me; The best is yet to be, The last of life for which The first was made."

DREAMS—dreams of a tranquil and prosperous old age—of happy harvest years, sweeter by far than the years that went before.

We all have these dreams. Yet stern statistics show that only three men in every hundred realize them. And the tragedy of it is that almost every man could make his dream come true simply by having the foresight to take out the new Great-West "Prosperity" Policy—a policy that guarantees financial independence at sixty.

THE GREAT-WEST "PROSPERITY" POLICY

is specially designed for men who wish to be able to retire at 60. Example: Man, age 25, deposits \$313.50 annually. At age 60 he has the option of drawing a monthly income of \$100.00 or a guaranteed lump sum of \$14,300—plus substantial accumulated profits. In the event of death, his family inherits the full benefits. The New Great-West "Prosperity" plan affords special disability privileges and numerous other appealing features. Write for information.



"THE INDEPENDENT GROUP"

Total Assets \$84,265,702.70

Dominion Fire Insurance Co.
Northwestern National Insurance Co.
National-Ben Franklin Fire Ins. Co.
Ensign Insurance Co.
Firemen's Insurance Co. of Newark, N.J.
Girard Fire & Marine Insurance Co.



MANAGERS
MASSIE & RENWICK
Toronto Montreal
Saskatoon Vancouver

FIRE—AUTO—PLATE GLASS—WINDSTORM



A Purely Mutual Organization

The Metropolitan Life is a purely mutual company. It has no stock and no stockholders. It is owned by its policyholders in Canada and the United States. All of its profits, as earned, belong to its owners—its policyholders—and are paid to them.

CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE - OTTAWA, ONT.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.



The Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation, Limited

Canadian Head Office:
Federal Building, Richmond & Sheppard Streets, TORONTO
Accident, Sickness, Liability, Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary,
Guarantee Bonds, Fire, Boiler, Electrical Machinery.
J. A. MINGAY, Manager for Canada
Applications for Agencies Invited

THE Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited

Offices: Toronto—Montreal
Automobile, Accident, Sickness, Liability, Guarantee Bonds,
Plate Glass, Burglary, Boiler and Fire.
C. W. I. WOODLAND, General Manager
For Canada and Newfoundland
APPLICATION FOR AGENCIES INVITED
Branches: Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver London Ottawa

Experience proves that Policies in our Company pay.

The Casualty Company of Canada

OF TORONTO
Everything but Life Insurance—Agency Correspondence invited.
COL. A. E. GOODERHAM, President. A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director.

Promptness a Virtue

Promptness in settling claims is a virtue that this Company holds in high esteem and practises with unbroken regularity.

Applications From Reliable Agents Solicited.

The DOMINION & CANADA GENERAL INSURANCE CO.

Established 1887
Head Office—Toronto

COL. A. E. GOODERHAM, President. C. A. WITHERS, Vice-Pres. & Man. Director. H. W. FALCONER, Asst. Man. Director.
BRANCHES: Montreal, St. John, Halifax, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, London, England; Kingston, Jamaica

CONTINENTAL CASUALTY COMPANY

H. A. BEHRENS, PRESIDENT
Paid-up Capital and Surplus \$6,500,000 Assets \$20,875,089.57
ACCIDENT, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY, PLATE GLASS, SICKNESS } Insurance
Service Unexcelled
HEAD OFFICE: FEDERAL BUILDING, TORONTO
R. D. BEDOLFE, CAN. GEN. MGR.

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA: HAMILTON, ONTARIO
Writing Fire and Automobile Insurance at Cost
Assets \$4,784,342.81

ALL POLICIES NON-ASSESSABLE
PAYING DIVIDENDS RANGING FROM 25% TO 40%

Branch Offices:
Toronto, Ottawa, Vancouver, Victoria, Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Montreal, Quebec City, St. John, Halifax and Charlottetown.

SECURITY

When you place your insurance with an Etna agent you know that it could be in no better hands—a reassuring and comforting thought.

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

E. H. LECKEY, Special Agent. R. LONG, Special Agent. ASHLEY M. WALKER, Special Agent.
C. J. MALCOLM, Special Agent. Bower Building, Vancouver, B. C. McCallum 118 Bldg. Regina, Sask.
G. L. PRATT, Special Agent. Canada Life Bldg., Calgary, Alberta.

FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS, MARINE, AUTOMOBILE, LIABILITY, HAIL

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited

CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE
TORONTO

COLIN E. SWORD, Manager for Canada

A British Company Established in 1835 by British Merchants of the Far East.



THE BRITISH CROWN ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED

OF GLASGOW, SCOTLAND
FIRE, PLATE GLASS

Head Office for Canada, Toronto

J. H. RIDDEL, Manager. A. McBRIDE, Asst. Manager.
LYON & HARVEY, 18 Wellington St. E., Toronto, General Agents
Applications for Agencies in unrepresented districts invited.

How to Interpret a Motorist's Signal

ACCORDING to a well-known traffic officer, when motorists see an arm protruding from a car ahead they should instantly understand that the driver is:

- 1—Dusting ashes from his cigarette.
- 2—Going to make a left hand turn.
- 3—Telling the youngster to keep quiet; it's too hot to eat more ice cream, and there isn't any place to park around here, anyway.
- 4—Going to turn to the right.
- 5—Feeling for rain.
- 6—Going to back.
- 7—Pointing to something.
- 8—Saluting a friend in another car.
- 9—Assuring his wife for the fifth time that the kitchen door is locked.
- 10—Going to stop.
- 11—Wondering if it's getting any hotter.
- 12—Resting his arm.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
Will you please give me your opinion of the North American Accident Insurance Co., Newark, N.J.

This company is offering 10,000 accident and sickness policy for \$10.00 a year. The policy pays \$10,000 for loss of life, two hands or feet, hand and foot or sight of both eyes, as well as \$25.00 per week indemnity for either accident or sickness covering a period of eight weeks.

If this company is reliable they are certainly giving a lot for \$10.00 a year and I would be glad to know more about them.

—A. H., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

North American Accident Insurance Co., with head office at Chicago, and Premier Dept. at Newark, N. J., is not licensed to do business in Canada and has no deposit with the government here for the protection of people in this country insuring with it.

In case of any claim against it, payment could not be enforced in this country, but you would have to go to the States to try to collect. That would put you practically at its mercy so far as enforcing payment of a claim is concerned.

While the price for this policy may seem low, insurance that is not readily collectable in case of a claim is dear at any price.

SATURDAY NIGHT advises insuring with licensed companies only, as in that event payment of valid claims can be easily enforced in the local courts if necessary.

Licensed companies are required to maintain assets in this country in excess of their liabilities here, so that the funds are available in Canada with which to pay claims.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I should be glad if you would let me know concerning the enclosed prospectus of the Ridgely Protective Association:

1. If the company is licensed to do business in Canada.
2. If the company is safe to do business with.
3. If any Canadian companies issue a similar Non-Cancellable Policy.

—A. H., Toronto, Ont.

The Ridgely Protective Association, with head office at Boston, and Canadian head office at Toronto, has been in business since 1894, and has been operating in Canada under Dominion license since 1913.

It has a deposit with the Dominion Government of \$30,000 for the protection of Canadian policyholders, and is authorized to transact accident and sickness insurance among members of the Independent Order of Oddfellows in Canada.

Its total assets in Canada at the end of 1928 were \$38,501.06, while its total liabilities here were \$23,464.68, showing a surplus in this country of \$15,036. Its head office statement showed total assets of \$797,169.61, and total liabilities except capital of \$365,587.26, leaving a surplus as regards policyholders of \$431,582.35. The paid up capital was \$200,000, so there was a net surplus over capital and all liabilities of \$231,582.35.

The company is accordingly in a sound financial position and safe to insure with.

I do not know of a Canadian company which issues a similar non-cancellable policy.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Could you please tell me if the World Insurance Company of Omaha, Neb. is a safe company to take out indemnity insurance with? They charge \$15 annual premium for a \$5,000 accident policy, with monthly indemnity of \$100 for total disability.

—H. O. L., Glencoe, Ont.

World Insurance Co., of Omaha, Nebraska, is one of the foreign unlicensed companies which are trying to carry on a mail order insurance business in Canada in contravention of the law which requires all such concerns to take out a license and make a deposit with the Government for the protection of Canadian policyholders.

While the rate for this insurance is low, \$4 a quarter or \$15 per annum, for a policy which it is claimed, is non-cancellable regardless of the policyholder's condition of health or the number of claims presented, it must be remembered that in the event of your having a claim to collect under

this policy payment could not be enforced in this country but you would have to go to Nebraska to try to collect.

This would put you practically at the mercy of the company as to whether you got your money or not.

Insurance that is not readily collectable in case of a claim is dear at any price, however low the rate or however liberal the coverage may appear to be.

By insuring with "licensed" companies, of which there is no dearth, you can get as good value for the money in standard protection, with the added advantage of knowing that you can get your money in case of a claim, as payment can be enforced in the local courts if necessary.

Licensed companies are required to maintain assets and deposits in Canada in excess of their liabilities here, so that funds are at all times available with which to pay claims.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
I would appreciate some information on "The Mutual Life Insurance Co.," Kingston, Ont., as I intend taking out some insurance with them, and would not like to do so, without your valuable advice.

—M. A. S., Montreal, Que.

The Mutual Relief Insurance Co., formerly operated as a fraternal society under the name of Oddfellows Relief Association, but last year was reincorporated as a mutual life insurance company.

As it is regularly licensed as a life company and maintains the assets and reserves required to adequately protect its policyholders, it is safe to insure with.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Can you tell me if the life insurance companies in England have disability benefits in their policies, and, if so, what these benefits consist of?

—N. M., London, Ont.

Though the disability feature in life policies has not been developed in England to anything like the extent it has been expanded on this side the water, a number of British companies now grant disability benefits in conjunction with life insurance.

The different types of disability benefit allowed over there may be listed as follows: 1. Waiver of premium during period of total and permanent disability; 2. Payment of amount of policy by instalments in addition to Number 1 benefit; 3. Benefit Number 1 coupled with an annuity of 10 per cent. of the sum insured until death or maturity of policy, and also payment in full of the amount of the policy at the event provided in the policy; 4. Immediate payment of the sum insured, with termination of the policy; 5. Waiver of a premium if at the time of its due date the insured is temporarily disabled.

These benefits are usually confined to whole life, limited payment life, and endowment policies, and also to first-class lives following non-hazardous occupations. The permanent and total disability must begin before age sixty.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I have received the enclosed card and letter by mail from the Postal Life and Casualty Insurance Co., and I wish you would give me your opinion of this policy and the company behind it.

—W. T., Toronto, Ont.

As the Postal Life and Casualty Insurance Company of Kansas City, Missouri, is not licensed to do business in Canada, and has no Government deposit here for the protection of people in this country insuring with it, I would advise against buying one of its policies.

In the case of a claim, payment could not be enforced in this country, but the claimant would have to go to Missouri to try to collect. This would put him practically at the mercy of the company so far as getting his money was concerned.

By insuring with a licensed company, a person is under no such disadvantage, as payment of all valid claims can be readily enforced through the local courts if necessary.

Licensed companies are required to maintain assets in this country in excess of their liabilities here, so that the funds are available with which to pay claims.

Insurance that is not readily collectable is dear at any price, even a cent a day, the cost of the policy in question.

Another thing: these so-called cent a day policies are found upon examination to be so restricted in coverage that they are usually worth even less than the price quoted.

NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's Insurance advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers.

Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Each letter of inquiry should refer to one subject only, if information on more than one subject is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional question.

Inquiries which do not fulfill the above conditions will not be answered.

The Best Agents in Canada Represent THE MOUNT ROYAL ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1902
Head Offices: 465 St. John Street, Montreal
TORONTO REPRESENTATIVES
SMITH & WALSH LTD., 27 Wellington St. East
C. G. LINDSEY, 610 Temple Bldg.

Extract from an Agent's letter: "I do appreciate the way you people settle claims. It is an asset to an agent to represent a Company which is right on the job."

H. C. BOURNE, Vice-President and General Manager.
J. A. MACDONALD and J. J. S. DAGENAIS, Assistant Managers.
FLOYD E. HALL, Inspector.

Applications for Agencies are Cordially Invited

The General Accident Assurance Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO

No company is equipped to give greater service to an agent - - - almost every known risk covered, except life. A few additional agents are desired.

THOS. H. HALL, Managing Director. W. A. BARRINGTON, Manager.

ROSSIA OF COPENHAGEN DENMARK

J. H. RIDDEL, Manager. Head Office for Canada TORONTO
REED, SHAW & McNAUGHT,
64 WELLINGTON ST. WEST
ONTARIO PROVINCIAL AGENTS

The Protective Association of Canada

Established 1907
Assets \$348,403.50, surplus to policyholders \$157,457.70

The Only Purely Canadian Company
Issuing Sickness and Accident Insurance to Members of the Masonic Fraternity Exclusively.

Agents in all Principal Cities and Towns in Canada.
Head Office: E. E. GLEASON, Pres. & Gen. Mgr. J. G. FULLER, Secy., Asst. Mgr. Granby, Que.

MERCHANTS CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE — WATERLOO, ONT.
OPERATING UNDER DOMINION CHARTER
SPECIALIZING IN
ACCIDENT — SICKNESS — AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED
LIBERAL CONTRACTS

"World's Greatest Automobile Mutual"

Cash Assets Over \$11,500,000
Policyholders' Surplus Over \$3,000,000
Prompt, Fair Claim Service Everywhere
Dividend Savings Paid 25%

Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Company

410 Lumsden Building—TORONTO—Elgin 7207

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1797
TIME TRIED AND FIRE TESTED
MANY KINDS OF INSURANCE WRITTEN
INSURE IN THE NORWICH UNION

BRITISH NORTHWESTERN

Fire Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

J. H. RIDDEL, President & Managing Director

TORONTO AGENTS: Armour, Bell, Boswell & Cronyn Limited, 24 King Street East.

1866 SIXTY FOUR YEARS AN INSURANCE INSTITUTION 1930

SVEA FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

TOTAL RESOURCES EXCEED \$36,000,000

FIRE AND ALLIED LINES

MURPHY, LOVE, HAMILTON AND BASCOM PROVINCIAL AGENTS
DOMINION BANK BLDG., KING & YONGE STS., TORONTO

Applications for Agencies Invited

PHOENIX ASSURANCE CO. LIMITED OF LONDON, ENGLAND

Established 1782
FIRE — LIFE — MARINE
Total Resources exceed \$150,000,000
Claims paid exceed \$800,000,000

J. B. Paterson, Manager. C. W. C. Tyne, Assistant Manager.
Wm. Lawrie, Deputy Assistant Manager.
Head Office for Canada: 480 St. Francis Xavier Street, Montreal, P.Q.

A NEW ROOMIER SIX

the biggest value in
Dodge Brothers history



Big, capable, fast and smooth—
an entirely new Six at the lowest
price in Dodge Brothers history!
... Styled to the minute, with
head-room and leg-room to spare
—this Six bears the lowest price
ever asked for any Dodge Brothers
closed car! ... Safe, silent Mono-

Piece Steel Bodies ... weather-
proof internal-expanding 4-wheel
hydraulic brakes ... never
before have both these advanced
features been obtainable in any
car at this price ... Depend-
able, sturdy, sound and fine
—typical Dodge Brothers quality.

DODGE BROTHERS (CANADA) LIMITED, WINDSOR, ONTARIO

\$1065

AND UP, F. O. B. FACTORY

The New Dodge Six, Canadian-Built,
comes in five body styles at prices
from \$1065 to \$1115 f. o. b. factory
including standard factory equipment
(freight and taxes extra).

DODGE BROTHERS

UPHOLDING EVERY TRADITION OF DODGE DEPENDABILITY

"Investing" in Oil Royalties

(Continued from Page 29)

to take advantage of the price at which the unimproved royalty can be had, but the length of time which may elapse before leasing and development, places this class of royalty in a category that is not looked upon by those in the business, as "hot". They prefer to pay a little more for their holdings and ride "active" (leased) holdings.

In the semi-proven royalty we have an "active" holding, leased for development by an operating company. Huge sums of money are being expended annually on this class of property in order that new flush production may be had — to meet the present and ever increasing demand for oil. This class of royalty offers great possibilities for profits to the organization that is in a position through technical knowledge, to take advantage of a well-selected list of such holdings. The market price of this class of royalty is reasonable and since its value has been determined by the fact that structure has been located which indicates that oil would likely be found, the price invariably advances as development work progresses and this advance continues until such time as it has been determined whether or not oil is there.

The producing royalty forms an immediate source of "income" — representing the proceeds from the sale of one-eighth of the total production of oil from the property. The "peak" of production is reached in its early stage and is known as "flush". During this period the oil is forced up in tremendous quantities (thousands of barrels daily) by the release of a heavy pressure of gas which is found with the oil. As the gas comes off the pressure is reduced and production falls off in proportion until the gas pressure becomes exhausted. Then modern mechanical methods are applied (known as air lift) to continue this "flush" production. By these natural and mechanical methods a large percentage of the oil which existed in the sands is drawn off. The duration of this period (usually from six to eighteen months) varies with the depth of the sands, etc. The remainder of the oil gradually drains into a cavity which has been blown



"Oh! I can't wear that Hat!"

There are to be sure, some Hats that some men can not and will not wear, hence the necessity for carrying the type and style in correct proportion for men of every build and every age. This is the reputation cherished in the Store for Men—that it can and will at all times correctly fit any man or young man with the Hat that suits him best—the Hat in season.

Oxford\$5
Ferry\$6.50
Brock\$6.50
Borsalino\$8
Stetson\$10
Lincoln Bennet\$12

Store for Men—Street Floor

**THE SIMPSON COMPANY
ROBERT SIMPSON LIMITED**



SALES ARE DOUBLED
David N. Finnie, President of National Distilleries, Ltd., which has reported sales for 1929 twice those of the previous year, despite the fact that the period, except for the first quarter was one of the most trying ever experienced by the distilling industry in Canada.

Photo by Canadian Newspaper Service.

THE SWISS INDUSTRIES FAIR

The Swiss Industries Fair is the only event of the kind in Switzerland appropriated especially to industry. It was created in 1916 as a sample market of natural production. It has since gradually developed and has earned itself a name on the world market. The Swiss Industries Fair at Basle—with more than one thousand exhibitors, recruited among the industrial and handicraftsmen of the country—is an opportunity for purchasing as well as for securing first hand information. The best quality Swiss goods are displayed in twenty different groups judiciously established. (The Fair buildings erected in the years 1924 to 1926 according to the most modern principles, at a cost of more than ten million francs, are an edifying proof of Switzerland's capacity of production and of the economic progress realized.) The great affluence of people who regularly visit the exhibition — almost 200,000 persons, among whom are purchasers and interested foreigners from thirty different countries—gives testimony of the great attraction of the Swiss Fair.

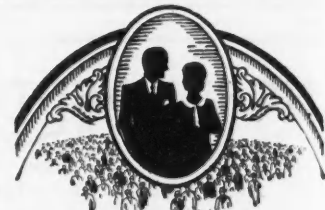
In 1930, the Fair will be held from the 26th April to the 6th May.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER AND POWER COMPANY

Boston, Mass., March 19, 1930

The Board of Directors has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2% on the 7% Preferred Stock of this Company and a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2% on the 6% Preferred Stock of this Company, payable April 15th, 1930, to holders of record at the close of business March 29th, 1930. Checks to be mailed. Transfer books will not close.

R. G. LADD, Assistant Treasurer.



JOIN THIS PROSPEROUS FAMILY

170,000 INVESTORS
\$33,000,000 RESOURCES

THE Investors Syndicate family enjoy the advantages of a time-proven Plan for building fortunes ranging from \$1,000 to \$250,000 on convenient payments. Ask for informative booklet, "Enjoy Money."

Without obligation send me booklet, "Enjoy Money."

Name

Address

INVESTORS SYNDICATE

LIMITED

Northern Ontario Bldg.,

TORONTO

Branches in

Vancouver Montreal

Regina Winnipeg

Edmonton

OFFICES IN 31 PRINCIPAL CITIES

Take blind curves at high speed.
Overtake and pass a street car
on the left.

Disregard the child on the curb
—he can start quicker than you
can stop.

Resent the traffic officer's direc-
tions.

Drive on left side of street.

Fail to give signal with hand
when turning or stopping.

Neglect to sound your horn on
curves or depend on it to clear your
path.

Fail to inspect your brakes fre-
quently.

Forget that the street car can-
not dodge.

Overlook the rights of the pedes-
trian.

Daily Do Nots for Truck Drivers

IN A recent safety campaign by
the Motor Truck Club of New
Jersey, a very effective poster was
used, listing "Drivers' Daily Do
Nots," as follows:

Forget to "stop, look and think"

before crossing railroad tracks.

Pass "trolley" cars that have
stopped for passengers.

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ALL STANDARD TIMES

CANADIAN NATIONAL



NET PROFITS LOWER
Edward Anderson, K.C., President of the Winnipeg Electric Company, which, despite higher operating income in 1929, has reported decreased net profits. Per share earnings amounted to \$2.37 as against \$2.85 in 1928. Higher charges for depreciation, a decline in dividend income and various adjustments of finances are stated to be the reasons for the decrease.
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada."

The Oil Industry in 1930

World Conditions and Overproduction Still Dominate Outlook—Progress Seen in U. S.

DURING the past few weeks there have been several developments in the oil industry which have readily lent themselves to an optimistic interpretation of the outlook for the coming year, and which have formed the basis of recent market advances in the shares of many companies.

These developments include renewed application of prorations efforts resulting in a decline in daily average crude production in the U.S., bringing the rate back to levels of January after a rather sharp up-turn in February. There have also appeared a moderate readjustment upward in posted crude prices in California, an announcement by Royal Dutch-Shell interests of a willingness to co-operate in curtailing Venezuelan production in proportion to any further reduction achieved, and some curtailment in refining operations in response to the suggestion of the U.S. Federal Oil Conservation Board. It is also probable that strength in the oil shares has been aided by the comparatively favorable 1929 earnings reports which have been coming to hand, and by the fact that this group has been thoroughly liquidated market-wide so as to respond rather easily to operations on the up-side.

The rather specious argument has been advanced that in general conditions do not seem to be appreciably more unfavorable than last year and that with the season of maximum consumption approaching the industry should be able to do as well as or better than last year.

However, if we examine some of the statistics of the industry, writes C. C. Bailey in the Financial World, it will become apparent that the burden of overproduction being carried at this time is much heavier than it was a year ago, and sufficient reason will be revealed for the cautious attitude adopted. At the end of January

total crude oil stocks were almost 38 million barrels above the total of the year previous, representing an increase of 7.7 per cent.

U.S. stocks of all oils increased in the same period by almost 62 million barrels to a new all time high, an increase of 9.9 per cent. These percentage gains might not appear important were it not for the fact that the totals were already unreasonably high a year ago. Gasoline stocks, which represent a much more serious problem when they become excessive, stood at approximately 50 million barrels on January 31, 1930, an increase of 22 per cent. over the amount in storage at the close of January, 1929.

This amount is higher than the peak reached last year in March, and the present stocks, which probably total about 55 million barrels, constitute a new high for all time, exceeding by about 6 per cent. the previous high reached in March, 1927. It will be readily recalled that 1927 was a disastrous year for the industry from the point of view of earnings, and the fundamental cause may be traced to the excessive gasoline stocks which overhung and depressed the market, and which in turn resulted from the mounting crude production following the discovery and development of the prolific Seminole area.

It is not intended to argue that present conditions will result in another such drastic elimination of profits inasmuch as preceding price levels have not been as excessively high; but we do regard the present and probable corrective measures as inadequate to reverse the unsatisfactory statistical position without considerable loss of profits throughout the industry. Average refinery prices of gasoline in January were more than 18 per cent. below January, 1929, prices and rather widespread undercutting of posted prices is being re-

ported, and it is extremely doubtful if sufficient improvement can be realized in the coming months to offset this serious handicap.

It may also be pointed out per contra that most oil shares have been selling at depressed levels more or less in line with the uncertain conditions prevailing and that any major decline in the group is therefore not probable.

In addition to the burden of excessive stocks there should be noted the intense competition for gasoline markets, notably in the territory along the Atlantic Seaboard. The Shell interests and the Richfield Oil Company of California have recently entered this territory on a large scale and the substantial amounts of gasoline brought in from Venezuela and California are supplied at a lower cost than can be met by the Mid-Continent product under crude prices which were maintained in that district during the last half of 1929.

Herein is found the economic necessity stated by Standard Oil (N.J.) to be the cause of the cut in Mid-Continent crude prices announced in January. Even if the recently announced upward revision in California crude prices, amounting to an average of about 15 cents a barrel, results in a somewhat smaller volume of California gasoline shipped to Atlantic ports it does not seem that the situation here in the East will be remedied as long as the Venezuelan product is being made available in increasing amounts and domestic industry is handicapped by excessive stocks.

Petroleum is a world industry and as long as the U.S. maintains its present status of having a net exportable surplus of crude and refined products it must function as a part of the world picture, and prices will be determined in the long run by the

inter-play of world supply and demand factors. Under these conditions an oil tariff would prove but a vain illusion as a panacea for the present ills of the domestic industry, and the only possible course appears to be a realignment and readjustment to conform with worldwide conditions. The American industry has tried internal co-operation, and while much good has been accomplished it seems apparent that it does not enjoy the complete isolation necessary in order to make possible a complete solution along these lines.

A remarkable feature of the 1929 forest fire situation in Manitoba and Saskatchewan was that fires occurred and were fought in every month of the calendar year.

Current Quotations on Unlisted Stocks
(Supplied by A. J. Pattison Jr. & Co., Ltd.)

	BID	ASK
B. C. Packers Pref.	\$38.00	\$45.00
Burns Pref. Bonus 25% Com.	\$4.50	\$8.50
Canada Biscuit Pref.	25.00	35.00
Canada Machinery Pref.	30.00	40.00
Canada Packers 7% Pref.	99.25	100.75
Canada Wire & Cable Pfd.	101.50	105.00
W. W. Westinghouse	87.50	92.00
Dom. Foundries & Steel Pfd.	78.00	82.00
Dominion Sugar Com.	25.00	29.00
General Steel Wares 7% Pref.	89.00	92.00
Goderich Elevator & Transit	16.50	19.50
Inter. Proprietaries "A"	33.00	35.00
Milton Brick Pref.	20.00	27.00
Mount Royal Hotel 8% Pref.	39.00	44.00
Port Hope Sanitary	40.00	45.00
Provincial Paper Pref.	95.50	99.00
Standard Clay Products Com.	33.00	36.00
Standard Fuel Pref. bonus	90.00	92.50
Western Grain Pref. with bonus	71.50	91.00
Willards Chocolates Pref.	32.00	36.00
Canada National Fire	775.00	825.00
Canada Life	250.00	300.00
Dominion of Canada General	110.00	120.00
Excelsior Life 30% paid	440.00	455.00
Imperial Life	390.00	410.00
Manufacturers Life	100.00	115.00
National Life 25% paid	80.00	100.00
Overseas Life	51.25	60.00
Sun Life	3050.00	3150.00

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PRIVATE WIRES TO LEADING FINANCIAL CENTRES

Are The Trade Unions Right?

(Continued from Page 31)
causes; but that is no obstacle to his
preferring to invest where his share
is the greatest.

This argument also helps us to answer the old question how far sweated labor abroad may be injurious to labor at home. The old answer which economists used to give maintained that we do not suffer by sweated labor abroad because we gain as consumers. But whether that be true or not, I think it is true to say that if labor gets a less proportion of the product abroad—if its efficiency wages are less—then capital will get more; consequently, capital will tend to drift abroad, putting the exchanges against us, and so, through the concatenation of circumstances I have outlined, producing unemployment, the express purpose of which is to bring wages down to a parity with what they are in the outside world.

So I conclude that even if Mr. Rowe and Mr. Dobb and others are right—one of them as to the possibility of getting more exertion out of the capitalist, and the other as to the possibility of giving him a smaller conventional share of the total product—there are nevertheless very narrow limits to the practical application of these notions unless they are applied inter-

nationally, or unless we place obstacles in the way of the mobility of foreign lending.

It is obvious that this analysis, if it is correct, has some application to the existing position in Great Britain. The period of restoring sterling to gold parity, which culminated in the return to the gold standard in 1925, meant a fairly substantial increase in real wages relatively to what was going on elsewhere. The first effect was to make it difficult for us to export at a profit. People have become fairly familiar with that. But there was a second, more delayed consequence which must not be overlooked. The result of this increase in real wages—the result of leaving money wages unchanged—was a fall of profits; a fall so severe as to make many branches of English business definitely unprofitable.

Now the man who has embarked his capital in a business is generally unable to get it out quickly. But that does not apply to the investment of new resources. When, therefore, English business in many of its branches has been for several years unprofitable, and the outlook is discouraging, it inevitably happens that the active investor, striving to get the maximum return, tends to lend his money to enterprises operating abroad. And in our case, this comes on the top of the natural tendency of new countries to be able to offer higher returns to capital than we can. We already had a situation where the tendency of capital to flow abroad was perhaps in excess of our favorable balance of trade. The additional factor—the high-wage movement—has consequently provoked an almost chronic tendency in the direction of dear money, the technical object of which has been partly to prevent excessive lending abroad but also, by damping down home enterprise itself, to put pressure on the whole business world against the high-wage movement.

So far as the existing disequilibrium is concerned, I believe that it is impracticable and undesirable to seek the remedy of reducing wages. We must contrive somehow or other, first to mitigate the tendency to excessive foreign lending by finding new openings at home at attractive rates; and for the rest we must, as opportunity offers, try to solve what is still left of our problem by squeezing the higher wages out of increased efficiency. It may not be easy. But I believe it to be easier than the alternative.

But what has happened, should I suggest, be a warning to us for the future. If we want to better the condition of the working class, it is inexpedient to attempt to do it by the method which reduces the rewards of capital below what is obtainable in other countries. Or, at any rate, if we do adopt this method, we must supplement it by abandoning or diminishing the existing freedom of foreign investment. For it never pays to render the entrepreneur poor and seedy. It is impossible in the present orders of society to secure the optimum level of output and employment by any other way than by paying the capitalist his full rate, and, if anything, a little over. As a producer, be sure that he makes a good income. That will not prevent the application of a sound system of taxation to the recipient of this income as a citizen, after the income has been earned.

Once a capitalist has embarked on a given business in a given country he is undoubtedly highly squeezable. But this will not encourage the others. To squeeze him in the act of earning his profits is, I suggest, to squeeze him in the wrong place. Unless, therefore, we make radical changes in the internal structure and external relations of our economic system we shall do well to turn to what I should call the Liberal solution, or what I have heard Mr. Ramsay MacDonald call the Socialist solution, of the problem of bettering the working class, as against the trade-union solution.

Compare high taxation with high wages in its effect on the incentive to the business man to increase his output. The taxes only fall on profits after he has earned them, and take only a proportion. Thus, broadly speaking, his inducement to earn profits and to raise his output to the socially optimum level is just as great as if the taxes did not exist. But if you force him to pay higher wages, then his less profitable business becomes definitely unprofitable, and you necessarily cause him to abandon it—or part of it—and to reduce his output.

But there is another and an even more important point. Artificially high wages burden an industry in direct proportion to the amount of labor employed. Businesses which may be earning high profits and employing relatively little labor get off very lightly. In particular, finance and the like escape almost scot-free. Taxes, therefore, spread the cost of bettering

the material conditions of the working class over a much wider area.

Finally, the taxation of profit does not discriminate against the use of a particular factor of production, as artificially high wages do. They have no tendency to make employers economize in the use of labor and so throw men out of work.

It is therefore, to my way of thinking, a great misfortune that the concerted self-conscious efforts of the working class to better themselves should be so much concentrated on the effort to raise wages, even to the point of being suspicious, as I fancy the trade unions are, of alternative methods of bettering conditions. For the main *raison d'être* of a trade union as a corporate body is gone if the perpetual struggle for higher wages is to be abandoned.

For, once we face the fact that the level of wages which is socially desirable, having regard to justice and charity in the distribution of wealth, may represent a larger share of the total product than is awarded to labor in some other countries—it becomes very clear that to throw the burden of the betterment on to a particular section of employers is to put them at a hopeless disadvantage with their competitors, and calculated to reduce their output and the volume of employment which they can offer.

If we decide that the interests of justice and charity require that the income of the working class should be higher than that which they receive from the economic machine, then we must, so to speak, subscribe to that end. Taxation is a method of compulsory subscription, and the subscription must be spread over the whole community. But if that subscription



WILLIAM H. BURGESS
General Manager of the Canadian Surety Company which has just removed its head office and Ontario branch office to new quarters in the Canada Permanent Building, Toronto, due to expansion of business. The company commenced business in 1913, at which time its net premium income was \$36,310 and its total assets \$261,675. Following steady growth these figures for 1929 amounted to \$522,335 and \$1,321,583 respectively.

is made to fall solely on a particular body of employers, then we must not be surprised if the level of employment and output is below what it should be.

If we want to better the condition of the working class there are plenty of alternative ways of doing it, and plenty of ways of assigning to them a larger proportion of the total national income than they have enjoyed in the past, otherwise than by increasing their wages.

First, there is social insurance. It is open to the state to make a much larger contribution than hitherto, even to the point of bearing the whole cost of insurance for sickness, old age, and unemployment. The trade unions would do much better to press for their insurances to be paid out of (Continued on Page 39)

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THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

Consolidated Balance Sheet, December 31st, 1929

ASSETS	
COST OF WORKS owned and operated by the Company	\$37,438,880.18
INVESTMENT IN AND ADVANCES TO Coal and Ore Mining Companies, and Holdings of Company's own Bonds, including those acquired for Sinking Fund	4,020,227.51
CURRENT ASSETS—	\$41,459,107.69
Cash on hand and in Banks	\$ 796,253.15
Secured Call Loans	250,000.00
Victory Bonds and Approved Securities	6,708,061.16
Bills Receivable	137,411.03
Accounts Receivable	3,097,476.78
Inventories of Raw Materials, Supplies and Products, less Reserve	6,759,070.27
SECURITIES SET ASIDE FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES, (Contra)—	16,746,272.39
Benefit Plan Fund	\$ 435,903.67
Pension Plan Fund	782,757.02
DEFERRED CHARGES—	1,218,660.69
Insurance and other Expenses paid in advance	56,540.14
	\$59,480,580.91
*\$52,000.00 Dominion of Canada Victory Loan Bonds are lodged with Royal Trust Company under the terms of Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act.	
LIABILITIES	
CAPITAL STOCK—	
Authorized—	
400,000—7% Cumulative Preference Shares of \$25.00 each	
600,000—Ordinary Shares of no par value	
Issued—	
259,852—7% Cumulative Preference Shares of \$25.00 each	\$ 6,496,300.00
400,000—Ordinary Shares of no par value	11,500,000.00
FUNDED DEBT—	\$17,996,300.00
6% First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Bonds, due July 1st, 1940, Authorized and Issued	\$10,000,000.00
Less Held in Treasury and by Sinking Fund Trustee	1,649,907.46
Less redeemed through Sinking Fund	8,350,092.54
	3,291,828.57
CURRENT LIABILITIES—	5,068,263.97
Accounts Payable, including provision for Income Tax, 1929	\$ 2,957,871.54
Unclaimed Dividends	9,647.25
Dividends payable February 1st, 1930	
Preference	\$113,685.25
Ordinary	201,250.00
	314,935.25
FUNDS APPROPRIATED, (Contra)—	3,282,454.04
Benefit Plan Reserve	\$ 435,903.67
Pension Plan Reserve	782,757.02
RESERVES—	1,218,660.69
Operating Reserves—	
Furnace Relining and Rebuilding, and other Operating Reserves	\$ 1,432,915.47
Accidents to Employees	147,495.91
Contingent Reserve	856,180.30
	2,436,591.68
Plant Reserves—	
Depreciation Account	\$ 9,911,569.34
Bond Sinking Fund	3,526,154.53
	13,437,723.87
Appropriated Surplus—	
For Betterments and Replacements	\$ 1,829,674.06
For Fire Insurance Reserve	200,000.00
	2,029,674.06
SURPLUS—	
Balance as per Profit and Loss Account	14,020,902.60
	\$59,480,580.91

Verified as per our report of this date, Toronto, Canada, March 9th, 1930
RIDDELL, STEAD, GRAHAM & HUTCHISON, C.A., Auditors.

Approved on behalf of the Board,
R. H. McMASTER
H. H. CHAMP Directors

Consolidated Statement, Profit and Loss Account

For the Year Ended December 31st, 1929

MANUFACTURING PROFITS for the Year ended December 31st, 1929, after deducting charges for Repairs, Maintenance, and providing for Income Tax 1929, but before providing for Depreciation and Bond Interest	\$ 4,936,067.73
INTEREST AND INCOME from Securities and Investments	399,189.04
	5,335,256.77
LESS RESERVES—	
Bond Sinking Fund	\$ 325,828.00
Depreciation	1,158,897.70
	1,484,725.70
LESS INTEREST ON BONDS	3,850,531.07
	312,263.77
NET PROFITS	3,538,267.30
LESS DIVIDENDS Paid and Reserved—	
Preference Shares	\$ 454,741.00
Ordinary Shares	805,900.00
	1,259,741.00
LESS TRANSFERRED	2,278,526.30
To Benefit Plan Reserve	\$ 200,000.00
To Pension Plan Reserve	100,000.00
	300,000.00
Surplus for the Year	1,978,526.30
Balance brought forward December 31st, 1928	12,042,376.30
Balance Profit and Loss December 31st, 1929	\$14,020,902.60



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INSURE WITH CONFIDENCE

Has the West Been Hard Hit?

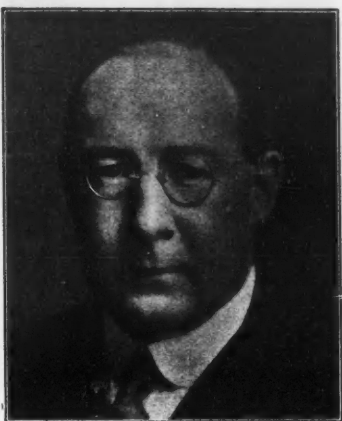
(Continued from Page 30)
gross income cannot be balanced against the reduction in returns for grain at this time because the bulk of the grain has not moved. What the final price will be—affecting the non-pool farmer to almost the same extent as the Pool member because of the effect upon the entire credit structure—is not to be determined for some months. This brings us back in the cycle of western trade to precisely the point where "the man in the street" has stood all through the winter. He puts his questions in this way, "When will the wheat move? Will the elevators be cleared in time for the 1930 crop? What will happen to Western Canada if Europe will not buy our wheat?"

Suppose you question him in turn. "How much wheat has actually been exported? Isn't it true that the bulk of exports from North America the last two months though small in comparison with stocks on hand, have been Western Canadian wheat? Doesn't this show we are holding our market in Europe except when the Argentine had an abnormal carryover to sacrifice at any price? Could Canadian wheat have been sold last fall at any price no matter what the future's market quoted? What is the most logical solution for this wheat situation so serious to the entire Dominion?" The man in the street shakes his head vaguely.

These questions and others pertinent to this important subject were asked of the grain interests. Answers were given and in every instance straight to the point. There is no hesitancy on the part of the west to

talk to the point when it feels it will not be misunderstood or misinterpreted.

Under the surface pessimism of last winter, developed by the situation as outlined, the average business man and the farmer alike maintained a quiet confidence. The strength of the west is found here. The west is looking forward. Just how far forward can be explained only in a chapter devoted solely to the west's view of the wheat situation. Confidence in 1930 has been established—confidence that purchasing power will be maintained. The west is assured this confidence is justified. This is all that the east could ask.



BUSINESS WELL MAINTAINED
W. B. Champ, Vice-President and Managing Director of Hamilton Bridge which in addition to reporting a substantial increase in profits for 1929, finds the current outlook favorable.
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada."

Are The Trade Unions Right?

(Continued from Page 38)

taxation than for wages which are higher than their employers can truly afford.

Second, pensions. It would be possible to increase pensions substantially without raising them to a level disproportionate with incomes generally.

Third, there is room for a great increase of useful expenditure by the state on health, and recreation, and education, and the facilities for travel.

Fourth, we have by no means reached the limit of what it would be in the social interest to expend on improving the housing of the working class, by making it possible to provide houses for the workers at below the economic rent. It is better to provide houses below the economic rent out of taxation than to ask employers to pay more than economic wages.

And, finally, there is the possibility of children's and family allowances. In this case I believe that the trade-union movement is actively hostile on the express ground that it fears such allowances would be what I wish them to be, namely, an alternative to higher wages. It would be much better that a man with heavy family burdens to support should receive assistance out of taxation, which is thrown on profits generally, than that an attempt should be made to raise wages paid by his employer to a disproportionate level.

It is commonly held, I know, that higher taxes would be just as bad for business enterprise as higher wages, if not more so. Personally, I believe that view to be false. Of course, it would be better for the capitalist to pay both lower wages and lower taxes; but if it is a question of choosing between the two, then I believe that higher taxes are a better expedient than higher wages.

The real objection to a policy of higher taxes is, of course, the difficulty of making sure that they would be an alternative and not an addition to higher wages. If the business man has already been weakened by higher wages, we should think twice before adding the burden of higher taxes. What we really need in the interest of the well-being of the country as a whole is a new bargain—though I know it is not humanly possible—by which wages are reduced or stabilized in return for other advantages procured by means of higher taxation.

I express no opinion as to whether we can, at the present juncture, afford any further material betterment of the condition of the working class. It may be that we should postpone the next important movement forward until after the return of normal prosperity. Moreover, it is necessary and important to admit that there is a limit to the level to which taxes can be raised without reacting injuriously on industry. My present purpose is limited to expressing a preference for taxation as a method, rather than to raise wages to what is, internationally, an uneconomic level.

When we have raised wages, as high as possible without driving the investor to invest abroad, and raised taxes as high as possible without producing other injurious consequences, we shall have done all that we can—otherwise than by an increase of efficiency—to better the conditions of the

working class within the existing framework of society. We can do no more without abolishing the entrepreneur system; and whether that is worth doing must depend on our judgment as to the technical efficiency and the moral attractiveness of the alternative.

Well, as in the case of some past economic judgments, those for example of Ricardo, these frank conclusions of an economist are capable either of a conservative or of a revolutionary interpretation. The conservative will conclude that his instinctive feeling, that it is exceedingly dangerous and difficult to stir from the ancient paths and that the old dispensation of serious inequalities in the distribution of wealth is rooted in the nature of things, has received in what I have said an ample justification.

On the other hand, the Liberal and the moderate Socialist will be pleased to find that they have been right in their suspiciousness towards extreme trade unionism, that the best way is to continue and to amplify the programme of social services initiated in 1906, and that there is still room for substantial progress along these lines. Finally, the revolutionary will learn from this paper that the position is just what he supposed it to be, namely, that there is practically nothing to be done within the existing framework of society, that it is sheer waste of time tinkering with it, and the only thing worth doing is to organize and prepare for revolutionary changes. So I am hopeful that for once I may have been able to please everybody.

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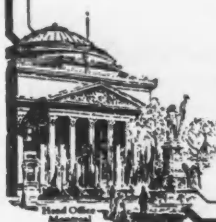
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—Wide World Photos.

Britain's Industrial Outlook

Cheap Money and Progress of Modernization Are Brighter Factors in Present Depression

By LEONARD J. REID

Assistant Editor of The Economist, London

FOR the greater part of the past quarter the industrial sections of the Stock Markets were dominated by a widespread gloom regarding the industrial position of Great Britain. In almost every sphere of business a falling off in activity is reported, and buyers are said to be pursuing a hand-to-mouth policy. In part this may be considered a psychological reaction from the optimism of the earlier part of 1929 carried almost to panic pitch in certain directions. But unfortunately it must be recognised that although, as we shall attempt to show, exaggerated pessimism has some ground in facts. The unemployment returns, for example, persist at a level over 1,500,000.

Fluctuations in industrial prosperity are, however, a normal feature of our economic organisation. They have been seen before, and the assumption that the present decline marks the beginning of the end of Britain's industrial prominence is, at present at any rate, not warranted by the facts.

The present depression is not confined to Britain, but is world-wide. It is, in fact, largely a result of a world-wide fall in the prices of many important primary commodities over the past two years, which culminated in precipitous declines during 1929. The "Economist" wholesale price index number, for example, shows a fall of nearly 16% in the last two years, of which 10% occurred in the last six months. Over the past year wheat fell by nearly 15%, American cotton by 21%, Australian wool by 38%, tin by 27.8% and rubber by 79%. Many other examples could be given, but the facts are too well known to need reiteration.

*

To a considerable extent this movement may be regarded as the downward phase of the trade cycle. The sharpness of the decline in recent months may, in part, also have a financial cause, since the Stock Market collapse of 1929 checked speculation not only in the stock Markets but also in the commodity markets. Lastly, in several cases over-production has been apparent, and the markets are dominated by large accumulated stocks. This is equally true, for example, of such diverse commodities as wheat and the base metals.

Whatever its causes, the fall in the world price level has affected Britain particularly adversely. To a greater extent than any other country Britain relies upon exports of its finished products to procure its requirements of food and raw materials. The purchasing powers of the countries whose principal products have experienced such catastrophic price declines have naturally dwindled, and British manufacturers suffer. Moreover, in many directions Britain is handicapped in competitive world trade. It must be recognised, by three factors—high wages, high taxation, and a need for more modern equipment and more modern organisation.

In the long run a lower price level should bring its own remedy. It enables producers to buy more cheaply, and therefore should ultimately stimulate production. While prices are falling, however, there is no such stimulus. On the contrary manufacturers, faced with the need of writing down values of stocks on hand, hesitate to enter upon commitments for fear of further declines. Moreover, costs of production tend to fall more slowly than prices. The adjustment in such items as interest charges and wages normally lags considerably behind.

In this connection reference should be made to the discrepancy between wholesale and retail prices which has

been a feature of post-war economics. Retail prices would, of course, in any case be affected later than wholesale, and a comparison of last year's figures might therefore be misleading, but between 1925 and 1929, according to the Board of Trade Index, wholesale prices fell by 14%, while the decline in retail prices, according to the Ministry of Labour's index, was only 7%. This difference necessarily impedes the adjustment of wages, which the worker naturally relates to the cost of living, to levels consonant with those of wholesale prices.

Nevertheless, these are not permanent conditions; they do no more than prolong the downward phase of the trade cycle. It is impossible to state dogmatically that bottom has been reached, but attention should not be concentrated on the black side of the picture to the entire exclusion of the more favourable considerations. The Board of Trade production figures for the last quarter of 1929, admittedly before the worst of the decline in employment occurred, reached 115% of that of 1924. This figure was the highest since these statistics have been published, and suggests that Britain is, at any rate, not yet "down and out".

Reference has been made above to the need for improved equipment and organisation. Considerable progress in this direction has already been seen—it has, indeed, involved additions to the number of the unemployed, but this is an inevitable and temporary feature, analogous to that caused by the introduction of machinery a century ago.

It is also true that things are rarely so bad as they are thought to be, but that the worse they are thought to be the worse they get. Manufacturers now have the cheerful prospect of a long period of cheap money to help to dispel their pessimism, and with the Budget secrets disclosed they will know the worst that Mr. Snowden has in store for them. Even if their worst fears are realised, they may be encouraged stoically to make the best of a bad job, but without any "inside" knowledge one may venture to predict that they will not find him so regardless of their—and the country's—interests as some critics suggest.

Severe lightning storms accounted for a large number of forest fires in the southern interior of British Columbia and control was extremely difficult and expensive. Deficient rainfall, low humidity, and high winds aggravated the situation.



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W. R. G. Holt, who has announced the formation of the brokerage firm of Holt, McMaster and Rankin, with offices in the Royal Bank Building, Montreal, and membership in the Montreal Stock Exchange and Curb. The four partners in the new firm are well known in Montreal financial circles. W. R. G. Holt is a director of Holt, Gundy & Co., investment bankers; D. S. McMaster was formerly a partner in the Montreal Stock Exchange firm of O'Brien and Williams; C. H. Rankin was for many years associated with Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd., while H. C. Bevan is a director of Andrew Holt and Co., of London, England.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada."

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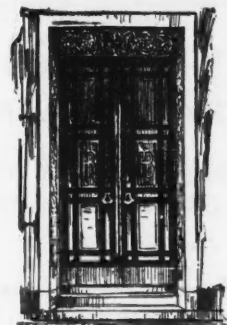
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